THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1874. VOLUME VI NUMBER 3[illegible]

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Constitution and Sun.

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ATLANTA, MAY 31, 1874.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

COLUMBUS, May 30.—The Assembly has adopted a resolution that the at the theological students' chapel services on Sunday morning be voluntary.

Rev. Dr. J. R. Wilson and J. Badger, Professors in the Seminary at Columbus, Mississippi, presented letters of resignation of their Professorships, which were ref rred to a committee.

HAVANA, May 30.—Drawings for white militia cavalry will take place on the 5th proximo, and for the infantry on the 15th. Total quarter for the Island is 758 cavalry and 4,800 infantry.

A decree has been issued authorizing railroad companies to charge double rates for passengers and freights when paid in paper.

An encounter has taken place with the insurgents in the outskirts of Bairre. The Spaniards lost three killed, five wounded, and took four prisoners.

BOSTON, May 30.—Boston 8; Philadelphia nothing.

ROME, May 30.—Voce Di Verta confirms the reports of the Pope's recovery from his illness.

Cardinal Vannicelli Cason is dead.

The Italian Parliament will probably be dissolved in August. The Deputies of the Left will then issue an address to the nation.

It is thought the Pope will sanction the participation of Catholics in the next general election.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—A duel was fought on Metairie Ridge to-day between two creoles—Guillott and Pezeras. Weapons, *pistols*; distance, ten paces; fire at will and advance. Guillott fired at the word command, shooting Pezeras through the side near the heart.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamer Trent, from Liverpool for Baltimore, twenty-four days out, has not yet been heard from. Much anxiety is felt for her safety.

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

AUGUSTA.

That mysterious individual, Tom Collins, who has been creating such a sensation in Savannah and Macon, has reached Augusta. Several parties were anxiously searching for him on Thursday, having been informed that he desired particularly to see them.——The Dade Coal Mine Company is beginning to ship coal to Port Royal.——Moonlight picnics from Augusta to Aiken are becoming fashionable.——Bathing in the canal has been prohibited. Seven boys were arrested and fined for this offense on Thursday.——A meeting of the Board of Health of Augusta was held Thursday afternoon to consider the small-pox question. The physicians reported but seven actual cases in the city, and thought there was no occasion for alarm. It was decided to have all the children vaccinated.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

SANDERSVILLE.

Brooks county has sent another "delegate" to represent her among the penitentiary convicts in Sandersville. He arrived last Thursday.——The wheat harvest has commenced in this county, and the report from the crop is favorable. The yield will be better than for some years past.——Tom Collins has reached Sandersville, and had everybody hunting for him last week.——Washington county is to have a summer fair on the 11th of July.——Lieutenant Governor P. C. Hyman, of Nevada, has recently been on a visit to his family in Sandersville. Twenty-five years ago he emigrated from that place to California, and has not been back since until last week.—*Herald.*

GRIFFIN.

Col. Fitch, the shining light from Macon, is in Griffin again on a brief visit.——Spalding County Grange met on Friday to consider the direct trade question.——A party of sixteen young ladies and gentlemen went to the High Falls on Wednesday and had a big time fishing, dancing, eating and courting.——An effort is being made to get up a revival at the Methodist Church.—*News.*

LA GRANGE.

Rev. David Wills of Atlanta preaches in the Presbyterian church in LaGrange on Sunday.——In a few days Harris county will have completed seven new bridges. They are all reported to be better than the ones washed away.——Bluffton, the Alabama part of West Point, was the scene of a fatal tragedy on Thursday night. Tom Sherrill had came to inspect Caswell Moseley of too great intimacy with his wife. On Thursday night he watched, and had his suspicions confirmed. He then proceeded to take the law into his own hands, and stabbed Moseley so that he died in a few minutes. Sherrill has been committed to jail.—*Reporter.*

COLUMBUS.

The mercury in Columbus on Thursday reached 90 degrees.——The track of the Savannah and Memphis railroad is expected to be completed to Alexander City by June 10th.——The City Light Guards picnic came off on Thursday, and was very enjoyable. Dancing and eating consumed the hours.—*Enquirer.*

SAVANNAH.

The boat race on the Savannah river was the greatest event of the season. It was witnessed by a very large attendance. The Palmetto won the race, the Schleys coming in second. The champion flag was presented to the winning crew by Miss Etta Myers.——Two cows from South Carolina visited Savannah on Thursday, by swimming the river. They were escorted back.—*Advertiser and Republican.*

NEWNAN.

On Wednesday night last, at about half-past eight o'clock, Tommie Featherston, a son of the Hon. L. H. Featherston of this city, was drowned in the fish pond of John W. Powell, Esq. It seems that in company with a number of boys, he had gone in bathing, and having waded some distance from the crowd, suddenly disappeared. He was not seen when he went down, and it is not known how long he had been under water before he was missed. His body was soon afterwards discovered in a deep hole in the pond, by one of the boys who was an expert swimmer, and suspecting that it was in this whole, made search for it and succeeded in bringing it to the bank. But life was entirely extinct.—*Herald.*

A DIVERSITY OF PURSUITS.

ITS NECESSITY TO PROSPERITY.

The Combination of Agriculture and Manufactures Establishes and Maintains Commerce—Interesting and Important Facts for the Farmer and Merchant.

Address Delivered Before Mechanic's Institute, Atlanta, March 25, by Col. E. Hulbert.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The subject selected for discussion to-night is one of vital importance to the people of the South, of Georgia, and especially so to the citizens of Atlanta.

While all will admit that agriculture is the foundation of prosperity, the great corner stone without which no people can be truly prosperous, it is also true that a combination of

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES

are required to make a people rich and powerful.

A *diversity of pursuits* is absolutely necessary to a people if they would become independent. The concentration of their capital and labor upon a single production, or interest, necessarily makes them *dependent* upon others.

The world's history teaches us that the great famines that have from time to time swept over the fairest and most productive regions of the earth, have invariably had their birth in purely agricultural countries.

Failing in their *one* production, they have no resource to fall back upon, no other pursuit or interest with which to keep gaunt famine from their doors. Though their province is to feed others, a failure of their crops renders them utterly powerless and dependent upon others, *not only for their food, but for all other necessaries of life.* For proof, witness the frightful famine now existing in India.

Not so with a people who have wisely diversified their pursuits.

While their crops may fail them, famine cannot approach their doors so long as their manufactories continue to supply the necessities of other sections.

It is a historical fact that no great famine has ever yet visited a people whose interests and pursuits were greatly diversified. It is a historical fact that no people are so truly prosperous and independent under all circumstances, *as those who come the nearest supplying all their own wants.* This all will admit; none deny. This brings us to the consideration of our own condition, and in our discussion of this question, *this self-examination*, we propose to do so in all candor, taking credit for that to which we are justly entitled, dealing in statistical facts alone.

In the discussion of this question we should indulge in no laudation, nor should we attempt to excuse ourselves for our shortcomings. Its importance is such, our future prosperity, so closely connected with the solution of this subject, that no squeamishness on our part should be permitted to enter the discussion.

The high-sounding title, "The Empire State of the South," will avail us nothing in the race for independence and commercial supremacy.

It is a notable fact, that the States having the greatest diversity of pursuits not only contain the largest population, *but they also have the best developed system of agriculture*, the largest commerce, the greatest aggregate wealth, *and consequent political power.* These facts alone are sufficient to establish the argument that a diversity of pursuits is absolutely necessary for the full development of the resources of a State. Let us examine for a moment the

INCREASE IN MANUFACTURES FROM 1860 TO 1870.

The gross value of the total product of manufacturing industries in the United States for 1860 was $1,885,861,676. The gross value of the total product for 1870 was $4,232,325,443, an increase of $2,346,463,766 per annum.

We may therefore safely estimate the average production for the last decade at $2,500,000,000 per annum, or a grand total of $25,000,000,000 in the last ten years.

It should be borne in mind that manufacturing establishments whose annual products are less than $500 per annum are not included in this estimate. Were this done the total amount would reach at least $50,000,000,000 for 1870, or about $30,000,000,000 for a period of only ten years.

This vast aggregate of wealth has mainly gone to enrich those States who have wisely pursued the common sense policy of diversifying their pursuits; the same political economy which has made England the first commercial power of the world.

As "history repeats itself," we can not better illustrate our argument, and thereby our dependent condition, than by instituting a comparison between Georgia and those States for whom we work and toil, for whom we slave.

They have grown rich and powerful at our expense, while we have persistently refused to profit by their example.

In 1870, Georgia contained a population of 1,184,109, or a fraction over 20 to the square mile.

Massachusetts contained a population of 1,457,351, or 186 to the square mile.

Georgia has 58,000 square miles of area, while Massachusetts has only 7,800 square miles, or in other words, Georgia contains 7½ times more territory than Massachusetts.

In 1860, Georgia contained a population of 1,057,826, and in 1870, 1,184,109, or an increase of only 126,823 in ten years.

In 1860, Massachusetts contained a population of 1,221,663, and in 1870, 1,457,351, or a gain of 226,285 in the same period.

In 1870, Georgia had 6,881,855 acres under cultivation, whose productions were valued at $80,390,928, or a little over $11 per acre.

Massachusetts had 1,736,231 acres under cultivation, and the products valued at $32,192,378, or a fraction over $18 per acre.

The Massachusetts farmer has the manufacturer at his door to consume the surplus products of his farm. The Georgia farmer in the absence of the manufacturer has no market for a large portion of his products, hence the greater value in the earnings per acre in favor of Massachusetts, notwithstanding the sterility of her soil and climate, in comparison with that of Georgia.

The true value of real and personal estate in Massachusetts for 1870, was $2,183,143,741, or $1,463 per head.

The true value for Georgia for 1870, was $268,169,207, or only $226 per head, a difference of $1,255 per capita in favor of Massachusetts.

There must be some cause for this great disparity other than that which appears to the casual observer. Georgia is pre-eminently the superior of Massachusetts in all that goes to make a populous, rich, and powerful State.

The great wealth-producing power of Massachusetts lies in her machinery. Without the great wealth-creating power of coal, she has nevertheless the sagacity to press it into her service, and thus has grown rich in supplying our wants, that could be better done by ourselves. Realizing the fact that one and a half pounds of coal converted into steam, and applied to labor-saving machinery, is equal to a day's labor of an able-bodied man, and that one ton of coal is equal to a year's work of a laborer, she has availed herself of this "creator of spontaneous wealth," to her utmost ability.

Let us examine her history in this particular, and compare it with that of our own State:

In 1870, Massachusetts produced manufactured goods to the value of $553,912,568.

The value of raw material consumed was $334,413,982; capital employed, $231,677,862, number of hands employed, 279,230; wages paid, $118,051,886; and the number of manufacturing establishments, 13,212.

In 1870 Georgia manufactured goods to the amount of $31,196,115.

The value of raw material consumed was $16,583,731; capital employed, $13,930,135; number of hands employed, 17,871; amount of wages paid, $4,844,508; number of establishments, 3,836.

Thus we find that Massachusetts produced $522,716,453 more manufactured goods per annum than Georgia, that she consumed $318,330,251 more raw material, that she had $216,066,131 more capital invested in manufactures, that she employed 261,359 more hands, that she paid $113,207,378 more to her operatives; and that she had 9,376 more manufacturing establishments than Georgia, while her population was only 273,244 in excess of this State. This explains the fact that the value of her agricultural productions per acre are nearly double those of Georgia. Will our farmers and planters heed these facts? The value of Massachusetts agricultural productions in 1870 was $32 per head, which, added to her average production of manufactures, makes a total of $1493 per capita; while Georgia's total was only $83 per head—a difference in favor of Massachusetts of $910 per capita for her entire population of 1,457,351, or a grand total of $4,464,764,320 new values per annum in excess of those of Georgia.

Massachusetts manufacturing establishments represent the production of 891 different kinds of goods, while those of Georgia represent only 31.

As Massachusetts, from her wise diversity of pursuits, produces nearly $500,000,000 more new values per annum than Georgia without that diversity, it would seem to be unnecessary to pursue the argument further, but we will nevertheless beg your indulgence while we illustrate one other point.

Massachusetts steam engines and water wheels represent 184,856 horse power, and as a one-horse power when applied to labor-saving machinery is equal to the labor of twenty men, her power represents 3,697,120 laborers.

Georgia has only 38,243 horse power, representing 764,860 productive laborers, a difference in favor of Massachusetts of 2,932,260 productive laborers.

Is further argument needed to demonstrate the necessity for diversifying our pursuits?

But let us pursue this comparative inquiry a little further, by comparing six of the most populous and wealthy Northern States with the same number of Southern States.

Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, contain 229,260 square miles of area, a population of 16,347,849, and their true valuation of real and personal estate in 1870, was $18,066,621,539.

Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi, the six wealthiest Southern States, contain an area of 302,340 square miles, a population of 7,039,773, and their true valuation in 1870 was $3,187,971,391.

We find in this case that the six Southern States contain 72,260 more square miles of area, but this is the only point in which they excel; the Northern States having 9,203,071 more population, while the true value of their real and personal estate was $14,878,650,148 greater than that of the six Southern States.

In 1870, the aggregate value of manufactures by these Northern States, was $3,684,953,123.

The value of raw material consumed was $1,555,344,873, capital employed $1,180,212,497, hands employed 1,249,700, amount of wages paid $487,280,753, and the number of manufacturing establishments 138,835.

For the same year the aggregate value of manufactures in the six Southern States referred to, was only $358,514,653

The value of raw material consumed was $200,047,791, capital invested $161,876,161, number of hands employed 189,285, wages paid $56,876,005, and the number of manufacturing establishments 80,708.

The excess in favor of these Northern States of raw material consumed, was $1,355,296,582, in capital invested $1,018,336,336, in the number of hands employed 1,060,415, in wages paid $430,152,747, and in the number of manufacturing establishments 108,127.

The aggregate value of agricultural productions for the Northern States in 1870 was $1,001,696,852, while for the six Southern States under discussion it was only $482,530,763, *or a difference in favor of the six Northern States of* $519,175,569 per annum.

The average value of agricultural productions in the six Northern States was $61 per head, while for the six Southern States it was $68 per capita, a difference of $7 per head in favor of Southern population, amounting to $49,278,304 for their population.

Here, then, is an apparent advantage gained, but when we extend the comparison we find that the average value of manufactures in these Northern States was $163 per head for their entire population, while in the Southern it was only $50 per capita.

Of both agriculture and manufactures the total production of the six Southern States, were $118 per head, and the Northern $224, a difference in favor of the six Northern States of $106 per capita.

As their aggregate population was at that time 16,347,849, their excess in the production of new values amounted to the enormous sum of $1,884,750,484 per annum.

Here then we have a striking example of the very great advantages to be derived from a combination of agriculture and manufacture, the one sustaining the other, and together furnishing a broad and secure foundation for an extensive and remunerative commerce.

Practising political economy, they have wisely diversified their pursuits, and have grown rich and powerful.

Preaching political economy, we have unwisely failed to diversify our pursuits, and we remain poor and dependent.

They are independent. We are dependent. They are our task-masters. We are their bondsmen.

In 1870, the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, fifteen in all, with an area of 854,360 square miles, with a population of 13,758,600, produced manufactured goods to the amount of $560,537,679.

The State of New York, with an area of only 47,000 square miles, and a population of only 4,389,759, produced manufactures amounting to $783,194,651, the same year.

What a comment on southern enterprise.

The true value of the real and personal estate of the fifteen States referred to was $5,452,329,944, while that of the State of New York was $6,500,841,264, a difference in favor of that State of $1,048,511,320.

And thus it is seen that a single Northern State, with its diversified industries, outranks fifteen Southern States in production and wealth.

In this comparison we have not taken into account the commerce of the States under discussion. Were this done the disparity would be largely increased, much greater in fact than that shown to exist between them in agriculture and manufactures.

But let us pursue our self-examination a little further, and in doing so let us inquire into the history of some of the great Northern trade centres, and see why it is that the South has no great commercial cities, why it is that Northern cities so far outstrip those of the South in population, wealth and political power; and for this purpose we will compare some of the principal cities North and South.

For the year 1870, New York City manufactured goods to the amount of $332,951,530.

The value of raw material consumed, was $178,696,939, capital invested $120,952,263, number of hands employed 129,577, wages paid $63,824,049, and the number of her manufacturing establishments was 7,624.

She employed 29,579 horse power equal to the labor of 591,580 men.

For the same year St. Louis turned out manufactures to the amount of 158,761,618. Value of raw material consumed $97,388,253, capital invested $60,357,001, number of hands employed 40,856, wages paid $24,324,717, number of establishments 4,579.

She used 15,118 horse power, equivalent to 302,360 laborers.

New York city produced $174,189,907 more new values than St. Louis, consumed $91,308,687 more raw material, had $60,595,261 more capital invested, employed 88,721 more hands, paid 139,698,377 more wages, had 3,045 more manufacturing establishments, and her steam power represented 289,220 more laborers than that of St. Louis.

St. Louis is the only city of the former slave states that will compare at all favorably with the leading manufacturing cities of the North.

Prior to the war, St. Louis had invested very little in manufactures, and her growth in population and wealth was comparatively slow. Since that date she has invested largely in manufacturing, and her growth has been remarkably rapid. Previous to the investment of the last, like Southern cities generally, six months of active business, followed by six months of comparative inaction, waiting for another crop; but now with her manufactures, she has an active business extending over the whole year.

A short time previous to this investment by St. Louis a very thorough geological survey was had of Missouri, furnishing reliable data and information as to her mineral resources; the practical result being a large immigration of capital and skilled labor to her territory, and a rapid development, adding many millions to her wealth.

And yet, with the example of Missouri and other States, and the astonishing results known to the world, Georgia legislators have, until the last session of the Legislature, persistently voted down all bills looking to a geological survey of the State.

It is to be hoped that the survey under the present law will be continued from year to year until every square mile of our territory has been thoroughly surveyed, and the result published to the world.

But let us return to our comparisons. In 1870, Philadelphia turned out manufactured goods to the value of $328,044,517.

The value of raw material consumed was $160,325,719; capital invested $174,816,674, number of hands employed 107,426, wages paid $58,780,180, and she numbered her manufacturing establishments as 6,164.

She employed 49,634 horse power, equal to the labor of 852,490 able-bodied men.

Next to St. Louis, Louisville, Ky., has the largest investment of any Southern city.

In 1870, her manufactures amounted to $20,864,650.

The value of raw material consumed was $10,360,553, capital invested $11,329 201, number of hands employed 11,595, wages paid $4,464,840, and the number of her establishments 201.

She employed 4,906 horse power, equivalent to 98,120 laborers.

For the same year Boston manufactured to the amount of $111,830,840.

Raw material consumed $59,334,305, capital invested $47,311,906, hands employed 43,599, wages paid $23,749,730, number of manufacturing establishments 2,540.

She employed 12,340 horse power, equal to 244,800 laborers.

For the same year Richmond manufactures amounted to $11,436,616

Raw material consumed $5,790,104, capital invested $5,503,586, hands employed 3,456, wages paid $2,685,185, number of establishments 595.

She employed 2,514 horse power, equal to 50,280 laborers.

For 1870, Pittsburgh proper turned out manufactures to the amount of $38,789,414. Raw material consumed $23,165,697, capital invested $54,308,474, number of hands 24,228 wages paid $18,493,124, number of establishments 1,344. Horse power employed 41,144, representing 838,880 laborers.

For 1870, Atlanta manufactures amounted to $3,001,965.

Raw material consumed $1,183,708, capital invested $434,560, number of hands employed 1,016, wages paid $445,150, number of manufacturing establishments was 74.

Horse power employed 543, equal to 10,860 laborers.

But enough of this. I have extended the comparisons as far as this address will admit.

Doubtless you will agree with me that there is a pressing necessity for diversifying our pursuits, not only throughout the South, but in Georgia, well as Atlanta.

THE MERCHANT,

although a necessity to a community, adds nothing to the real wealth of the country, unless he is engaged in foreign trade and thereby draws his profits from abroad. In a vast majority of cases he simply exchanges his goods or wares for the products or money of his customers. He does not create new values.

THE MANUFACTURER,

the mechanic, takes the raw material in the shape of coal and iron from the mountains, or timber from the forest, intrinsically of little value in their raw state, and with his labor saving machinery and skilled labor adds from 25 to 1,000 per cent. to its value.

He creates new values, creates money, wealth, and, as already shown, he adds enormously to the general wealth and prosperity of the country, not only in the production of his wares, but he stimulates agriculture, and from this combination flows commerce.

Wherever manufactures have been extensively established and sustained there we find agriculture in a healthy, prosperous condition; and wherever we find a combination of these two creators of values there it is that we find commerce in a sound and healthy condition, and we do not find it elsewhere.

Agriculture and manufactures are twin sisters, the one sustaining the other. Deprive either one of them of the support of the other, and both are dwarfed and commerce crippled.

THAT CITY OR STATE

that first provides for its own wants, and then lays other less enterprising communities under contribution by supplying their necessities, will grow rich and powerful.

That city that wisely diversifies its pursuits, that builds up and sustains manufactures, will surround itself with a prosperous agricultural people, and thus place her commerce on a sure footing.

What is Atlanta doing to effect this combination? What is she doing towards creating new values? What is she doing towards supplying her own wants, and laying other communities under contribution to her? What is she doing towards laying the foundation of her future commerce so secure as to defy competition? Is she imitating the example of those cities who have grown rich and powerful by diversifying their pursuits? Is she imitating the example of those who have built up a large commerce by manufactures? Is she following the example of those cities who have, by building up and sustaining manufactures, surrounded themselves with prosperous and rich agricultural communities?

With only six months of active business, does she not then sit with folded hands for the next six months, *waiting for another crop?*

Waiting! and has she forgotten that the world moves all the year?

No great interior city can be built up by trafficing six months in the year on the values produced by those more enterprising than herself.

No great interior city can be built up by swapping her imported values with those who, like herself, lack the enterprise to supply their own wants, even their own food.

No great interior city can be built up upon only six months active trade in the year, and that trade confined to imported corn and bacon, imported calico and molasses, imported shoe pegs and lucifer matches—upon values created by others. She must produce those values herself.

Walk through the streets of Atlanta and look into her warehouses and stores, and what do we find of Georgia manufacture?

Take the case of a child born on Georgia soil, and trace his history from the cradle to the grave, and what do we find?

A most mortifying dependence upon others, not only for the luxuries, but even the actual necessities of life.

Were ever an intelligent people so dependent? Were ever an intelligent people so wanting in true enterprise?

Take for instance the two greatest wealth creating powers known to man,

COAL AND IRON.

The coal and iron of the South are unlimited in quantity and quality, and are superior to all competitors. They are available located, and in proximity to the richest soils known to man. The wealth they represent cannot be computed in figures.

Georgia has two hundred square miles of coal and over three hundred square miles of iron. They offer us wealth, power and independence. We may profit by the power thus offered us, or we may unwisely continue to reject them, and thus failing to diversify our pursuits, remain dependent and in poverty.

"Knowledge is power"—that knowledge which teaches us to pierce the bowels of the earth and bring forth from the mountains metals which give strength to our hands, and subjects all nature to our use and profit.

That knowledge is power which enables us to multiply our productiveness, to substitute the iron wheel for human muscle, to increase our strength an hundred fold so as to profit most by the diversity of our wealth, and diffuse that wealth throughout the community.

The productive power of people is increased twenty fold by labor-saving machinery.

In 1816 the public debt of Great Britain was $4,800,000,000, and her estimated wealth was only $10,000,000,000.

In 1865 her public debt had increased to $6,000,000,000, but in 1869 it had reached $8,000,000,000, while her estimated wealth was over $30,000 per head.

In 1865 the productive power of these 30,000,000 of people had been increased by the development of her coal and iron fields, by steam power and labor-saving machinery, twenty-fold; that is to say, her 30,000,000 of people, aided by steam power, labor-saving machinery and mechanical skill, had become equal to the physical forces of 600,000,000 able-bodied men—a greater productive power than the entire manual labor of the whole world.

In 1865, England had 85,000,000 horse power, representing the manual labor of 1,700,000,000 able-bodied men, mainly due to the development of her coal fields.

Here exists the practical result. Her agriculture is superior to that of any other nation, and from this combination of agriculture and manufactures she has become the first commercial power of the world.

In 1870, the steam engines of the United States represented 1,215,711 horse power, of which 1,009,053 were located in the Northern States, leaving only 206,658 for the Southern States.

The steam power of the Northern States represents 20,181,060 able bodied laborers, while that of the Southern States represents only 4,133,160.

As already shown, the Northern States by their extensive manufactures have largely enhanced the quantity and quality of their agricultural products, and the combination of these two interests has given them a vast superiority in commerce over the South.

Thus we find that whatever view we take of this question, the evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of a diversity of pursuits, clearly demonstrating the fact that a people who come the nearest supplying their own wants are the most independent, rich and powerful.

THE ABSENCE OF SMALL COIN

in the currency of the South is a heavy tax on our mechanics. The want of one, two and three cent pieces, costs the labor of the South a large percentage of their hard earnings. In the absence of the cent, the merchant and shop keeper are compelled in numerous instances to charge from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. more for an article than would be the case were the small coin in general circulation. An article that could be retailed at twelve cents and afford a fair profit, cannot be sold for less than fifteen cents for the want of the small coin to make the exact change.

As the mechanic and laborer are generally compelled to purchase their supplies at retail and in small quantities, this additional charge becomes a perpetual tax upon their earnings.

The cent would obviate this difficulty, and these savings, if aggregated for ten or fifteen years, would, in numerous cases, amount to a sum sufficient to purchase a home for the mechanic.

A community that ignores the cent in its business transactions, cannot command cheap labor, and hence cannot compete with those who wisely make use of the smallest coin known to the currency of the country.

THE BANKS

of the South do not, as a general rule, give the manufacturer the accommodation to which he is justly entitled. He has necessarily to disburse large amounts for raw material and labor, and the demands upon him for money are more numerous and difficult to meet than are those of the merchant.

As a general rule, the Northern banks accommodate the manufacturing interest first.

They realize the common sense policy of encouraging and sustaining the manufacturer in the creation of new values, of money, of wealth, who, in their turn, encourage and sustain the farmer; because, if these two producing interests are sustained, they in their turn assure the banker of the solvency of the merchant.

Southern banks must change their present policy before our manufacturers can be successful.

The manufacturer must have liberal bank accommodations or he cannot succeed.

The length of this address admonishes us of the necessity of bringing it to a close, but before doing so let us visit in imagination one of the great and prosperous cities of the North.

In the early morning we cannot walk the streets of that city without observing hundreds of stalwart men each with a little tin bucket in his hand.

"From that time they disappear for the day. Few of us would probably understand how truly those little tin buckets are the index of the prosperity of that city."

"The more thickly we meet them in the streets, the more prosperous do we know they are growing."

Labor is the truly honorable thing among men.

"There is not a well graded lawn, a beautiful garden, or a well trained tree, that does not speak of it."

"It builds magnificent cities, it builds navies, bridges rivers, lays the railway track, and forms every part of the locomotive."

"Wherever a steamer plows the waves, or the canal bears a nation's inland wealth; wherever wheat fields wave and the mill wheel turns, there labor is the conqueror and the king.

"Wherever a newspaper spreads its wings of light it bears with it the impress of toiling hands."

"Should not the laborer be well fed? Should he not be well housed? Should not the man who produces all that we eat, drink, and wear, be honored?"

"There is more true poetry in the laborer's life and lot than any other man's under heaven." "It matters not in what calling a man toils, if he toil manfully, honestly, efficiently and contentedly."

"The little tin bucket should be a badge of honor everywhere, and in the good time coming, ladies and gentlemen, it will be, even in Georgia, in Atlanta."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Mysterious Wedding—Capture of a "Congress!"—How the Long Lost Affinity was Found—Romance at Forty-five.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

For days Washington society was in a flutter of curiosity over the announcement that on the 16th of May there would be, at the residence of Mrs. Dahlgren, a wedding in high life. The names of the contracting parties were a profound secret, and conjecture ran riot; people even going so far as to assert that the bride-elect was no other than Mrs. Dahlgren herself; and the groom a general in the army. Others declared with a knowing air and wink that General Schenck and Mrs. Hicks were the happy duo, and the wedding was to take place here; that the President and other high "digs." might be present; but time brought relief, and we were told on Friday night that the wedding was that of Mr. Conger, member of Congress from Michigan, with Mrs. Sibley, widow of Major Sibley, United States Army. She was Miss Humphries, daughter of Judge Humphries, of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, and twenty-seven years ago was affianced to Mr. Conger, then a handsome, blooming youth. They quarreled and parted. In six months the quarrel was forgotten, and they were again engaged. Miss Humphries was pretty, a belle and a flirt. Her flirting propensities did not please Mr. Conger, and he remonstrated with her. Being a high-spirited girl, she again and finally broke the engagement, telling him she would never marry him. He left the State. She married and he married. Major Sibley lived twelve years. There were no children, and at his death she went abroad. Mrs. Conger lived a few years, and left three children. In October, weary of European life, Mrs. Sibley determined to return to her home in Cincinnati. Arriving in New York, it occurred to her to come to Washington for a few week. Oh! woman, how mysterious are thy ways! One day, time hanging heavily on her hands, she wandered (?) to Congress; of course, never dreaming that in this august body sat her affinity! An hour passed; the debates were prosy and tedious. So, gathering her wraps about her, she prepared to leave the gallery, when there was a tap on her shoulder. Turning, who did she behold but the lover of her youth? After common-place greetings, in agitated voice, she made the inquiry, "I suppose your family are with you?" "Did you not know that my wife was dead?" With tragic start she avowed she did not. They chatted some time, and on leaving she said, "I am at the Arlington, will you come and see me?" Invitation accepted, number of room said, third, in a low voice replied Congress, "I will come if you take back what you said to me twenty-five years ago." "I will," she answered, and it was filled. The engagements were very brief, and the happy twain were united last Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

The bride wore a pearl-colored silk brocade, with diamond ornaments, and looked very well, albeit she could not look sentimental, for she is not very young, and weighs about one hundred and ninety-five pounds. The three Conger children were present—one of them a fair girl of seventeen years, who will be a delightful acquisition to society in Washington. Mrs. Dahlgren's beautiful rooms were all open, and garnished with thousands of Spring's most fragrant blossoms. There was a collation, and the guests, about eighty, were among the elite of our political world. The scene outside is said to have beggared description. We are told that sixteen reporters were on hand, feeling sure that it was the Schenck-Hicks wedding; and when the carriage with the carriage with the happy groom drove up, these sixteen surrounded him with note-books open and pencils in hand, while the air was dinned by their questions. "Congratulate you, General!" "When do you sail for England?" "Beautiful wife, sir!" "Going off on Wednesday?" "Mrs. Hicks will be a great acquisition to the Court of St. James, sir!" and so on *ad infinitum.*

Mr. Conger thought they were lunatics, and bravely fought his way to the top step of the portico. Once safely there, he said: "My private secretary, who is in this carriage, will give you all the particulars," and vanished. Of course there was no secretary but "Jessee." Mrs. Dahlgren's coachman told them "all about it," and they departed wiser, if not better men.

This story was told us by a person whose veracity we have rarely had occasion to doubt, but this matter, we confess, we take with grains of allowance. Mrs. Conger is spoken of in the highest terms of admiration by all fortunate enough to enjoy her friendship, and we are glad that, after all that lapse of years, "two souls (or hearts, is it?) that beat as one" have been united for better or worse.

Mrs. Dahlgren, at whose home the wedding took place, is a daughter of the late Governor Vinton, of your State. Her first husband, Converse Goddard, lived only a few years after their marriage, and died, leaving per a son and daughter. The daughter, grown to womanhood, had all the beauty of the father, who was a superb looking man. After spending a few years in Washington society, where she was a great belle, she married Mr. Von Overbeck, and has now her home at Hong Kong. Vinton, the son, is in the army, and is a fine looking fellow. After remaining a widow for sixteen years, Mrs. Goddard was wedded to Admiral Dahlgreen, who ranked high as an officer, but was the most unpopular man in the service. Officers shrank from serving under his command, and when he was ordered to the South Pacific, a few years preceding his death, the position of "Fleet Captain" was tendered to many before one could be found willing to accept a place that would bring them in such intimate contact with the Admiral. There was terrible ill feeling, whether the result of jealousy, prejudice or well-grounded reasons, we are not prepared to state. Mrs. Dahlgren must have heard these rumors, for with her twin children of only a few months old, she sailed from New York at the stormiest season of the year, without her husband's knowledge, to join him at Arica. Officers have told us that after her arrival there months had scarcely come and gone before Dahlgren had become an altered man, and their house was the home—the rendezvous—for all Americans; even the sailors spun "yarns" in her praise. In manner she is so gracious that her French ways amount to affected mannerisms, and to strangers are very odd, but to those who know her well they are all *au naturel.* She is very liberal in her charities, and very kind in her sympathies. Her home is quite a "court" for foreigners. She speaks German, Spanish, French and Italian fluently. Her pen is always busy, and she has given to the literary world translations that are rarely given save by men, and given them well. Her little book on etiquette has gone through four editions, and there are found stories told of the M. C.'s just from the backwoods, who came to Washington this winter for the first time and wanted to do everything up to "the standard." We were in a bookstore one day when a bright, pleasant faced woman entered. Her costume was faultless, and she looked a woman of the world. "Have you Mrs. Dahlgren's Etiquette?" "Yes, madam, this is it," handing forth the modest-looking pamphlet. "Oh!" she gasped forth, "I am so glad it is so small. I was afraid it was a large volume, and my husband bid me buy and study it before making a call or giving a dinner party, and I was terrified, for I could not imagine how I'd ever commit to memory so many rules and regulations." She left the store, evidently a happy woman. Mrs. Dahlgren entertains delightfully, has dinners, receptions and *petite soupers*, but no parties. She has too much French blood in her veins for that. Her home is filled with objects of art, and the surroundings all evidence the refined taste of the fair hostess.

"THINGS SECRET AND REVEALED."

A Sabbath Discourse in Atlanta.

Last Sabbath was a beautiful day, and the churches were well attended. In the First Presbyterian Church the Pastor, Rev. J. H. Martin, preached from Deut. 29, 29, on the distinction between "Things Secret and Revealed." We give a brief summary of the discourse.

The speaker referred to a previous sermon on the same subject, and presented other points in which this distinction appeared:

1. There is secrecy and mystery about creation in many of its aspects, such as the time when the world was made, the extent of the universe, whether all parts of it are inhabited and by what kind of beings, and its history from the beginning to the present time. Pascal's definition of creation is, that it is a circle whose centre is everywhere, and whose circumference is nowhere. Go where you will, you are surrounded with worlds on worlds that extend to illimitable distances. You are lost in wonder and amazement at the boundless immensity of creation, and you feel that the extent of it is a secret thing that belongs to its omniscient and omnipresent maker. But one fact is clearly revealed. "This is the production of all things from nothing, by the will and power of God. In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." Our duty, therefore, is to behold God in his works, and glorify him with love, worship and obedience.

2. The introduction of sin into the world, or the existence of moral and physical evil, is a secret thing belonging to God, while the fact that sin and death exist and reign over mankind, is plainly revealed. This truth is also confirmed by observation and experience. Our manifest duty is to seek and secure redemption from these great evils.

3. It is a secret thing how the Son of God became incarnate, the fact of his manifestation in the flesh is distinctly revealed. Our duty is to accept this doctrine, and receive Christ in all His mediatorial offices.

4. There is mystery concerning the mode of the spirit's operation in regeneration, the necessity and reality of the new birth are plainly taught in the Word of God. Our duty is, to seek the Holy Spirit by prayer, and yield to his influence and power.

There is secrecy with regard to the efficacy of Divine Grace. That is why God chooses and induces some to become his

THE [illegible] CONSTITUTION.

[illegible] Circulation [illegible]

[illegible] REPUTATION.

[illegible]—A full [illegible] the decisions of the [illegible] furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by [illegible] of the Court.

[illegible]—We do not read anonymous [illegible] communications. The name and address [illegible] are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENTS:

[illegible] M. ACTON. J. W. ANDERSON.

ATLANTA:

Sunday Morning, May 31, 1874.

BREVITIES.

Gold closed in New York at 12¼a12½.

Cotton closed in New York at 18⅝a18⅞; in Liverpool, at 8⅞.

Dallas, Texas, wants some fish-farms organized in that neighborhood.

General Breckinridge has so far recovered his health as to be able to ride out.

There are seven insane asylums, with 3,000 insane persons, in Massachusetts.

The Indianapolis Sentinel observes that the list of bridesmaids in the Sartoris-Grant wedding reads like a vote in the Senate.

Forty-three newspapers are now published in Constantinople, sixteen of them daily, with a combined circulation of but 20,000.

The health of [illegible] very much improved and he is [illegible] about indoors. His physicians advise [illegible] to go into the open air.

A Natchez [illegible] chromo advertised "for twenty-five cents" and sent on the money. He received [illegible] the Jack of Spades.

The King of [illegible] to visit Iceland this summer, accompanied by a large suite. Several ships of war are to escort the king's frigate.

The Advertiser says that Wednesday was the hottest May day that Montgomery has experienced in 47 years. The thermometer touched 97 in the shade.

Lord Dufferin [illegible] Governor General of Canada [illegible] relieved. It is understood, however, [illegible] is in high favor with the [illegible] and upon his return to England [illegible] properly provided for.

By a recent [illegible] in Sweden, every Swedish University is open to women students, who may pass examinations and obtain diplomas like the men in every branch except two; theology and the law are the studies from which alone they are to be excluded.

Among the current pieces of gossip on the subject of civil rights is one to the effect that a well known colored man of Washington in easy circumstances, has announced his determination, in anticipation of the passage of the bill, to take his family this summer on an extensive tour to all the fashionable Northern watering places, and put up at the leading hotel at each place.

A late Washington story is that Mrs. Speaker Blaine had a difficulty with Mrs. Senator Sprague about a cook. Meeting at a dinner-table with only the Hon. Zach. Chandler between them, Mrs. Sprague leaned forward and said: "I am sorry, Mrs. Blaine, that we have anything disagreeable between us." The Hon. Zach. was considerably embarrassed, never having heard the interesting story of the cook.

The best way to get rid of ants that we know is to trap them with a sponge. Procure a large sponge, wash it well, and press it dry, which will leave the cells quite open; then sprinkle over and in it, as much as possible, some fine white sugar, and place it where the ants do congregate. They will soon collect upon the sponge and enter into its cells, and then you can cut short their career by dipping the sponge into boiling water.

Afternoon teas, served a la Russe, are the fashion abroad, according to the Court Journal, but they have no affinity to dinners a la Russe. The special feature is the substitution of slices of lemon for cream in the tea. On the tea tray is served a small glass dish containing sliced lemon, cut with the rind on it. Into the cup is dropped first a diminutive bit of sugar—moderation in this is essential; or the flavor of lemon is destroyed; on the sugar is then deposited a slice of lemon on which the tea is poured.

THE speech of Col. Hulbert, on our first page, is an able one and very interesting. It contains valuable information for the general reader, as well as the farmer and merchant.

WE present a very heavy amount of reading this morning. We have a small cart load of original matter, letters, communications, etc., which may or may not be published in the course of time.

If there be any one of the belief, and desirous of retaining it—that the sage of Liberty Hall is growing imbecile, he had better not read his last in this morning's CONSTITUTION. It is the flashing of a real Damascus blade beyond cavil.

DR. PALMER, the able and popular pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Orleans, has tendered his resignation. He has accepted the Chancellorship of the new Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn.

COMPLAINT reaches us from Covington Ga., that the package of CONSTITUTIONS are opened at the depot, and subscribers sometimes miss their papers. We hope our friends will not distribute the package, but leave it to be opened and distributed by the postmaster.

THE Carroll County Times says that the mines just over the State line are yielding finely. The proprietor, Mr. Richard Woods, has just returned from Baltimore, where he quickly sold three [illegible] of ore at prices that netted [illegible]. He comes back determined to procure the necessary machinery for [illegible] the ore at the mines.

THE general [illegible] of the Northern, [illegible] Presbyterians were all in session [illegible]—the two first at St. Louis, and [illegible] at Columbus, Miss. There [illegible] great deal of billing and cooing among them, looking to friendly relations, if not to organic union. The tendency of the times is to unite the workers in a common cause, and this will yet remove the difficulties that now prevent a complete and harmonious consolidation of all Presbyterians in one powerful and effective organization.

WHEN the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina came up in the Senate, Mr. Sargent moved to amend the bill so that the right to vote or hold office in the Territory should not be restricted on account of race, color or sex. This amendment developed the revolutionary tendencies of the Republican party. Morton, Stewart, Flanagan, Carpenter, Ferry, Anthony and Sargent championed the cause of female suffrage in the debate that ensued; while Merrimon and Bayard spoke in opposition. The amendment was rejected—yeas [illegible], nays 27. The affirmative vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Carpenter, Chandler, Conover, Ferry, of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Harvey, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Pratt, Sargent, Sprague, Stewart, [illegible], Washburn, West and Windom. [illegible] Dorsey, Spencer and Logan, who [illegible] have voted for the amendment, were [illegible] with Messrs. Bogy, Johnston and [illegible], against it. The amendment was [illegible] by the Senators whose morals are [illegible] regarded as particularly chaste.

Grant's Opportunity.

We have some hope that the conservative, common sense sentiment of the Northern people will exercise such an influence over the action of Congress as to prevent the final passage of the civil rights bill through the House, even though the Democrats be defeated in their effort to keep the bill upon the table for the balance of the session. Many of the great journals of the North, Republican as well as Democratic, are strenuously opposing the iniquity, and a strong adverse pressure is manifesting itself. But should the House pass it, and the bill go to the President, we are by no means sure that it will become a law. All the indications point to a veto.

Great opportunities in the lives of men come seldom. To seize and master such opportunities is to achieve greatness and win true glory.

We believe that Grant's whole history shows that he has no real sympathy for the radical extremes of his party on the question of the negro. He has co operated with it to a great extent, because he was unwilling to oppose the expressed legislative will, and by creating dissension in the ranks of a united and powerful organization, endanger the whole scheme of its policy. But the Republican party has become divided upon many issues, and has grown and is growing weak with the masses of the country. Its leaders seem determined not to stop in their mad career of radical extravagance and injustice, and the people see it. This state of things disenthrals the Chief Magistrate of the Union from further blind adhesion to party policy and dictate, and he can act more freely with sole reference to the good and happiness of the whole people. It leaves him free to follow the natural bent of his sympathies and convictions. On the other hand, a persecuted and powerless people, against whom he has done so much in the work of wrong, find in him the only bulwark against the enactment of the crowning, culminating outrage of Radical legislation. He can but see that to throw himself between an oppressed people and the further visitation of malignant cruelty upon their devoted heads will arouse their gratitude and go far to soften the bitter memories of his past treatment.

Of one thing we feel assured. Grant does not sympathize with the civil rights atrocity now contemplated by Congress, and, if he should ever approve the bill, other reasons than that of a conviction of its rightfulness and justice will control his action. But our judgment is, that, if the ordeal comes, he will seize his great opportunity, and, rising above party, will interpose against the further oppression of a people already prosecuted and outraged almost beyond precedent.

We sincerely hope for such a result, for we dread the upturning and disorganization necessarily consequent, in the event that the Southern people are forced to protect themselves against the consummation of Radical infamy and Southern degradation, which must and shall be done, however fearful the cost.

The Democratic Candidates.

The additional names that have been suggested within the last fortnight in connection with the offices mentioned below, call for the following amended list:

FOR GOVERNOR: James M. Smith, of Columbus; Thomas Hardeman, of Macon; A. H. Colquitt, of Kirkwood; Julian Hartridge, of Savannah; Herbert Fielder, of Cuthbert; John H. James, of Atlanta; D. E. Butler, of Madison; Herschel V. Johnson, of Jefferson county; W. A. Huff, of Macon; John J. Floyd, of Covington, and Wm. D. Anderson, of Marietta.

FOR CONGRESS: *Fifth District.*—George Hillyer, E. F. Hoge, L. J. Glenn, of Fulton; Milton A. Candler, Robert A. Alston and T. C. Howard, of DeKalb; E. W. Beck and Jno. D. Stewart, of Spalding; A. W. Holcombe, of Milton; A. D. Hammond, of Monroe; C. C. Duncan, Samuel Hall and G. M. T. Feagin, of Houston. The Radical candidate will probably be J. R. Griffin, of Houston, or James C. Freeman, of Spalding.

THE New York Herald says that the object of sending the Poland Committee to Arkansas, is to give the Brooks refugees a chance to settle up their property and family affairs. They believe that they can safely return under the wing of the Congressional Committee. As soon as they can close up everything which can now be saved, they will, in the expressive language of Arkansas, "up stakes and skip away" to new fields and pastures green. Two of the investigating committee are Democrats,—Messrs. Saylor and Sloss. The Republican members are Messrs. Poland, Ward and Woodford.

There are no less than five Scotchmen in Congress—Beck, of Kentucky, Mitchell, of Wisconsin, Phillips, of Kansas, Wilson, of Iowa, and McDougall, of New York. This is somewhat curious, considering how very small the Scotch element in this country is. The Irish population of the United States numbers many millions, and the Germans number as many, yet it does not appear that there are as many Irish-born, or as many German-born, members of the House as there are Scotch-born members.

No less than 21 new members were returned to the British House of Commons at the last general elections, and this number is the greatest proportion of new members returned for the last 40 years. These, together with 19 returned in the session previous to November, make the total number of newly elected members 240. Of these, 50 are country gentlemen; 40 barristers; five solicitors; 33 naval and military officers; 12 sons of peers; 20 merchants and ship-owners, and as many manufacturers. There is also one physician, one university professor, one naval instructor and one Irish peer.

A London letter says of the oratorical powers of the English princes: "Every son of Victoria, as soon as he gets toward the beard-growing stage, blooms out as a public speaker; they are never by chance damned by even faint applause. The 'gift of gab' is as fully developed in these princes as in any Yankee schoolboy who spouts 'Norval' or 'Casabianca.' Especially endowed is the Prince of Wales with this divine afflatus, nor is he chary of imparting its refreshment to others. The Prince speaks on every occasion; and though he is, perhaps, over-generous with his adjectives and superlatives, it must be confessed that, for a prince, he acquits himself remarkably well."

LAWYER.—It is related of George Clark, the celebrated negro minstrel, that, being examined as a witness, he was severely interrogated by the attorney, who wished to break down his evidence.

"You are in the negro minstrel business, I believe?" enquired the lawyer.

"Yes sir," was the prompt reply,

"Isn't that rather a low calling?" demanded the attorney.

"I don't know but what it is sir," replied the minstrel, "but it is so much better than my father's that I am rather proud of it."

"What was your father's calling?"

"He was a lawyer," replied Clark, in a tone of regret, that put the audience in a roar. The lawyer let him alone.

Of the Texas State Fair the Houston Telegraph says: "Decidedly the best feature of the fair this year is not the fair at all, but the gathering of the veterans of Texas. Over four hundred of these participants in the war of the Revolution and of the wars of the Republic, have gathered together from all parts of the State. Men have met during this week who have not seen each other since the battle of San Jacinto, or since they parted in the prisons of Mexico. 'Watch out for that old fellow,' says one, 'I have seen him in the chain gang.' 'God bless you, Reub. Brown, the last time I saw you was in the Castle of Perote.' And so they met, and renewed their youth, and have passed the days in one continued round of gratification."

Cotton—Volume [illegible]—No. [illegible]

The receipts this week are 23,600 bales; 10,[illegible]00 less than last year, and 23,000 more than two years since. It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 16,000 bales, compared with 25,000 last year, and 9,600 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 4,000 bales, compared with 3,000 last year, and 2,000 the year before.

The thermometer has averaged 88 degrees at noon. One day 93 degrees at noon. Clear and pleasant every day. No rain. Next week last year the thermometer was 80 degrees at noon. Clear and warm three days; cloudy and showery four days.

Next week, the year before last, the thermometer was 85 degrees Clear and pleasant every day. No rain.

WEATHER.

The weather has become suddenly hot, being 93 degrees in the shade at noon, and 104 degrees in the sun at 5 P. M. yesterday. The hottest day last year the thermometer was 94 degrees at noon, July 5th. The hottest day in 1872, it was 94 degrees at noon, July 27th. We expect a very hot summer, and as a natural consequence, many severe storms of rain, hail, and wind.

WHEAT.

This grain is very fine, indeed, in upper Georgia, and all that is put in barns by the 20th of this month, will be in good condition. After that time we may have so much continued hot weather that it will become injured.

RAIN.

The following is the record of the rain fall for the past month, for four years.

	1871	1872	1873	1874
Number of days on which rain fell.	12	7	11	4
Number of inches of rain.	7.47	3 75	6 15	2.06.

This has been the dryest May since the war, as only the sixteenth part of an inch of rain has fallen in 26 days. As we write it is cloudy and looks like rain, but as all other indications are against it, if there is any at this time, it is likely to be light.

ATLANTA MARKET—RECEIPTS.

	1874.	1873.
Receipts this week	110	178
Receipts previously	52,592	29,032.
	52,702	29,210

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments this week	256	250
" Previously	51,334	27,760
	51,590	28,010

STOCK.

Stock on hand	1,112	1,200

PRICE.

Low middlings	16⅛	16⅛

RECEIPTS.

The daily receipts at all ports for next week, for the past four years, are as follows:

	1870	1871	1872	1873
Saturday	3,077	7,369	837	4,608
Monday	5,736	7,063	1,629	3,877
Tuesday	3,199	5,786	2,165	4,840
Wednesday	2,207	3 561	698	3,670
Thursday	2,741	3,316	1,788	3,266
Friday	4,013	7,881	1,548	4,353
Various	1,124	591	362	494
Total	22,087	35,567	9,027	25,108

NEW YORK.

This market has been very dull and lower for spots.

Sales 3,400 bales at a decline at three-eights of a cent in the price. Contracts have been steady. Sales 120,000 bales. The early months have fallen one-fourth of a cent in sympathy with cotton; whilst the later months have been steady in price. We have several times cautioned our readers, and stated that this rise was premature, and came too early to be permanent. It increased the receipts and cut off our exports; and in this way our stock has been increased, just at the time that it should be decreasing rapidly.

LIVERPOOL.

This market has been closed two days, on account of the Whitsuntide holidays. Sales for four days very small: only 19,000 bales of American. No change in the price. Our very small exports should have the effect of steadying up that market; unless they should feel that, as we do not need the surplus, they will be sure to get it in time for their wants and at their own price. A friend of ours is willing to bet us a hat that the price will be 10 pence in three months; whilst we believe now, that if it touches 9 pence at all, this summer, it will only be to touch it and fall back again.

COTTON BLOOMS.

The first bloom that we knew of in 1872 was May 25th, and there were plenty by this date.

In 1873 the first reported was June 1st, and plenty of them everywhere by the 10th, whilst this year it is not likely they will be general before the 25th, or two weeks later.

CATERPILLARS.

Last year this pest of Southern farmers was reported in Alabama, Georgia and Florida on the 25th of May. This year we have heard of none thus far, and likely will not until the rainy weather sets in again, which may be a month yet.

THOMAS COUNTY, GA., May 26, 1874.

A few cotton fields in this region have good stands, and are looking fine, but the majority have poor stands, and the plants are very uneven from continued replanting. The prospect, at this time, is 15 per cent below an average. The fields are all clear of weeds, and, in that respect, are in much better condition than last year. The farm laborers are all working well—never better.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Our reports are very conflicting, but the above letter is about a fair average of them all, except that the average of injury is put down at ten per cent.; but all agree that the crop is fully two weeks late, as compared with last year.

CROP REPORT.

We copy from the Memphis Avalanche the following condensed remarks on their report of the growing cotton crop: Their report is based on 149 letters written from the 15th to 90th inst., from 25 counties in Tennessee, 27 counties in Mississippi, 27 counties in Arkansas, 11 counties in Alabama and two counties in Missouri. The decrease in acreage is 8 1-10 per cent., 55 per cent. of which had come up at the date of the letters. Of this amount the stand is reported as ¼ bad, ½ fair and ¼ in good condition. All reports agree in the crop being from fourteen to eighteen days late.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Stock of cotton in Liverpool, and afloat for that port, for five years, is as follows:

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
Stock	606	913	875	817	854
Afloat	333	480	398	610	667
	939	1,393	1,273	1,427	1,521

American cotton in stock and afloat for Liverpool same time:

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
Stock	384	560	304	364	476
Afloat	120	250	144	202	196
	504	810	418	566	672

Taken by our own spinners from the ports for the past month and for nine months:

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
One month	48	61	45	62	60
Nine months	531	681	688	758	761

ESTIMATE OF CROP.

The actual per cent. of receipts of the crops at the ports for seven years, for nine months has been as follows:

	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
Per cent	91 7	93 2	97.5	94,5	93 7	97.4	94.3

The average of the seven years is 95 8 For four years the per cent. was below the average, and for three years above it. We estimate the receipts for this year as being about the same as the average for seven years—say 96 per cent. There has been added to the total receipts this week, for samples, pickings, and some small parcels not counted before, 4,000 bales at New Orleans, making the total receipts at the ports to date, 3,670,000 bales. If this is 96 per cent. of the crop it will make the total receipts at the ports 3,822,000 bales, to which add 318,000 for overland and Southern consumption, and we have a total crop of 4,138,000 bales, which is *our present estimate*.

Our estimate of receipts for the next three months is: June, 5 weeks, 76,000 bales; July and August, 76,000 bales; total for balance of the season, 152,000 bales, against 187,141 last year, and 65,939 the year before same time.

PROSPECTS.

Last week we gave the cause of the dull, stagnant stage of the cotton trade, and stated that the situation would have to change before we could hope for much better prices Looking at the prospect from our present standpoint, the outlook is more cheerful than last week at this time, and we expect the highest price of the summer within the next three weeks. After that time we think the general decline will be greater than the rise.

MR. HILL'S HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

NUMBER 4.

LIBERTY HALL,
CRAWFORDVILLE, GA, 27 May, 1874

EDITOR OF THE CONSTITUTIONALIST:

The letter of Mr. Hill dated the 23d instant, and which was published in yesterdays issue of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is now before me; and the present article will be chiefly devoted to giving a prompt response to that communication. It seems that, this letter of Mr. Hill in reply to my No. 2, was held back by him, until he had read my article No. 3, upon his "Historical Address;" and, from his concluding remarks upon that article, it also appears very clearly that the shaft was not without its legitimate effects. "Hœret lateri lathalis arundo." "The deadly arrow still sticks in his side."

He seems to be utterly amazed, and quite unnerved by it. "It staggers belief," he says, "that even Mr. Stepnens should have written it!"

The only staggering it produced, I ween, was his own reeling on seeing the extract it contained from his own letter. A glimpse at this seems to have disturbed him quite as much as Banquo's ghost did Macbeth when he exclaimed:

"Avaunt! and quit my sight! Let the earth hide thee!
Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes
Which thou dost glare with!"

Mr. Hill demands the whole letter in a tone and style which indicates a belief on his part that the extract published is not genuine, or that other parts will show that he did not really mean what his words quoted do most clearly and distinctly import. Perhaps he thinks in writing it, (if write it he did,) he must certainly not have deviated from his usual imitation, in giving expression to his sentiments, of that Artist whose merits he so highly extolled on a memorable occasion for producing that wonderful picture, which to different observers presented such a variety of colors! Be this as it may, Mr. Hill shall be gratified. He and the public shall have all the other parts of the letter not published in my last; and if some of these parts do not make him sicker than he is, by taking his "own physic" according to his own prescription, it will be because he is unsusceptible of the usual effects of exceedingly noxious draughts upon mankind generally.

Now, then, the letter begins thus:

"LAGRANGE, GA., March 14th, 1864.

"DEAR SIR: I did not receive the Governor's Message until yesterday. I proceed, at once, to give you my opinions of its merits and positions, as I promised to do when I parted with you.

"Beginning with that portion of the Message which treats of 'the causes of the war, how conducted, and who responsible'—from that point to the end, I must say I have not read anything during the revolution with half so much pleasure and satisfaction. I know I must thank you for it. The whole country will owe you an everlasting debt for it. Gov. Brown can never pay you in kind for the great benefit you have bestowed upon him. You have given him a grandeur of conception, an enlargement of views, and a perspicuity and power of style to which he never could have reached. His only trouble can be the footprints are TOO PLAIN NOT to be recognized."

This is certainly a high commendation of the leading parts of that Message of Gov. Brown to the extra session of the Legislature, which Mr. Hill in his "Historical Address" represented as so mischievously designed by the "malcontents" to array the people of Georgia in hostility to Mr. Davis and the Confederate Administration; but even in this eulogistic commendation he, from his seemingly innate dislike of Governor Brown, does him the great injustice to attribute it to me, and to say that "the whole country will owe" me "an everlasting debt for it."

In his "Historical Address," it will be remembered, he endeavored to make the impression that Governor Brown and myself deserve everlasting infamy for it.

In this introduction perhaps Mr. Hill may get another glimpse of Banquo's ghost, and go to staggering again, catching for support at what follows in these words:

"On my arrival at home I found my speech had been set up, and the editor was issuing it in an extra. I stopped that and delayed its distribution generally until Friday, the 11th—being the regular day of the issue. Under the circumstances, however, I concluded I could not, with propriety, alter it and it was issued as written. The speech as written is not so full or satisfactory as spoken."

From this paragraph, the reader will perceive that in our conference Mr. Hill had alluded to a speech he had made at LaGrange shortly before his visit to me, which he had written out and left with the printer; and which he thought he would modify in some respects after our interview, and in this paragraph only informed me that, upon reflection, he had determined not to do so. Immediately after this paragraph follows verbatim et literatim the quotation published in my article No, 3; and immediately succeeding that quotation the letter goes as follows:

"That portion of the message on the suspension of habeas corpus I can also plainly see is your work. On this subject I have to say:

1 To the legal principles you announce I agree—I intimate as much in my speech. I will never agree that the Military, as such, from the commander-in-chief down, can take charge of and control the citizen. Civilians must be governed, and governed only by civil tribunals. Persons in no way attached to, or connected with, or within the lines of, the army, cannot, ought not, and must not be governed by Military law, or Military officers. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus does not and cannot annul, repeal or modify the citizen constitutional bill of rights. Here lies, deep imbedded, the corner stone of Freedom temple, and I will never consent to its removal.

The act of Congress, if carried out, does infringe in this respect, and, therefore, I voted against it.

2 But to a certain extent, and for proper cases, I think the public safety did demand the suspension of the writ. There are characters—some in and some interfering with the army, who ought to be arrested by military order—held without warrant—and tried without a jury. But these are persons who are subject by law, or by their own act, to military power. As to citizens, I freely and cheerfully admit the only suspension of the writ that can be, is, that they may be held for trial after legal arrest and upon proper warrant.

But in all this, I think, you will find that Mr. Davis will agree with us. Should this be so, we ought not to denounce him in advance.

Here, then, is our difference: I must admit I have confidence in Mr. Davis. I have not agreed with him in many things; but I think his heart is right, and that nothing could tempt him to be a dictator. He is tenacious of his opinions, but does not seem to me power greedily. I admit the danger of acquiescing in such a law; but I confess I fear an issue—especially if not necessary—will weaken us in winning that victory which we agree is indispensable to the success of the great movement for peace. I shall certainly vote, however, to repeal the law.

I might agree that the Legislature should assert by resolutions the correct doctrine on this subject, if it can be done, without asserting, or implying a want of confidence in the administration. I am fully satisfied the main movement would be weakened by such an issue.

2. The act limited the suspension to arrests ordered by the President, or Secretary of War, not as you seem to suppose—to increase the power of the President, but to prevent abuses by subordinates. You remember how various subordinates declared martial law and out various "fantastic tricks" [illegible] a former occasion when the writ was suspended. The object was to prevent a recurrence of these similar exhibitions of petty tyranny. For this reason even the General commanding the Trans-Mississippi cannot order an arrest and a suspension except by authority of the President.

3. So, also, the provision requiring investigation into arrests, was intended to prevent improper and prolonged detentions. I confess I think your criticism is right. I made the same criticism in the Senate, and insisted that this investigation belonged to the courts. I was overruled, but it is due to those who inserted the clause, that I should state their intention.

I see Governor Vance has announced his determination to submit to this law. I see, also, the papers in Virginia and Georgia and North Carolina, are discussing an issue upon it. I fear an issue in Georgia, unless carefully confined to abstract principles—and such meet with support elsewhere.

I have not seen your brother's resolution.

As to that portion of the message written by Governor Brown—in relation to the Messages and secret sessions, etc., etc., [illegible] and utterly [illegible]. I deeply regret that he has made such issues, no justice to the motives of the Congress and no warrant in the facts. It is horrible that such a [illegible] beginning and such a sublime ending should constitute the same message.

I am invited to Milledgeville. Perhaps I will have to go. If so, I shall endeavor to be careful. Would like to see you and Governor Johnson there. I think I shall go down the last of this week, but am not certain.

With high regards, I am
Yours, very truly,
B. H. HILL.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

The latter and concluding part of this letter, as we offered Mr. Hill no more comfort or relief than did the introduction; for in it he fully [illegible] himself to everything [illegible] in the "joint resolutions" at Milledgeville in 1864, by those whom he designates in his "Historical Address" as "malcontents." It is true he said in that part of his letter that though he differed with Mr. Davis on many important questions, even constitutional ones, yet he still had confidence in him. He believed "his heart was right," and "we ought not to denounce him in advance." But who in Georgia raised any questions of this sort? Certainly not Gov. Brown, myself nor the Legislature. This the Message shows. This the Resolutions show. This my speech referred to in my last article shows.

He speaks approvingly of the Legislature passing resolutions setting forth correct abstract principles and doctrines on the subjects upon which we had conferred, if it could be done "without asserting or implying a want of confidence in the administration." This is exactly what was done, as the record shows. He fully admitted the unconstitutionality of the Habeas Corpus Act, and pledged himself to vote for its repeal. He, moreover, expressly declared he never would consent to the trial by military courts of citizens not connected with the army. He said in potent words: Persons in no way attached to, or connected with, or within the lines of the army, cannot, ought not, and must not be governed by military law or military officers.

This is what he wrote to me on the 14th of March, 1864; and yet this mode of trying citizens for civil offences by military courts became an important feature in the acts of the administration, which he afterwards so vigorously defended, and so approvingly endorsed in his "Historical Address."

What he says in his first No. 2 in the division of his headings, (for he seems to have lost the order of them, having two divisions thus numbered,) about his favoring the suspension of habeas corpus to meet certain cases is fully answered by himself in the same clause. All that class of persons were subject to trial under the rules and articles of war. The suspension did not apply to that class at all. This was clearly shown in my letter to Mayor Calhoun, of Atlanta, (see Cleveland, page 747,) written at the instance, and with the approval of Mr. Hill himself.

He further said, in his letter of 14th March, that he had not seen my brother's resolutions. Perhaps he has not seen them yet. If so, he can see them by turning to the second volume of "The War Between the States," page 789; and he, as well as all others, by so refering, will find that they are strictly on the line of policy on the "great movement for Peace," in which he said in the part of his letter before quoted, he agreed with all his heart.

In calling for the whole of this letter, Mr. Hill utters the following language:

"I only say now, that if anything I ever said, acted, written or thought—being fully told—can identify me for one hour with those who made war on the Confederate Administration and laws, then I will confess that I am not entitled to the respect of any true Southern man, woman or child now, or ever."

All I have to say in reply to this is, that if I, or Gov. Brown, or Hon. Linton Stephens, or the Georgia Legislature, in their action at the extra session of 1864, made "war upon the Confederate administration or its laws," then the letter in all its essential parts fully identified him with what we did in every essential particular.

If this shall bring him to the conviction that "he is not entitled to the respect of any true Southern man, woman or child now, or ever;" be it so. It is a matter for his own conscience to determine, when he sees what he put in writing at the time. He may cry "out" to these lines so penned, but they will not "out." His only escape, consistently with his character, is upon the ground that he did not stand to the principles and sentiments so announced by him, for the space of "one hour."

Mr. Hill shall not be permitted to escape from meeting his accusation in his "Historical Address," against this Georgia Legislature movement of "malcontents" in March, 1864, or any of the other real issues presented to my No. 1, by hiding himself under the pretext of a still pending question of veracity between us, on the non-essential fact of his being in Richmond at the time, I thought and said, and had good reasons for thinking and saying, that he was in Georgia. But after the most disreputable disclosures as to that point made by him in his "unwritten history of the Hampton Roads Commission," (openly proclaiming how he had deceived me throughout), I waived all further traverse of the issue he raised upon the point of his presence in Richmond, when I thought he was in Georgia.

All intelligent readers clearly understand this matter; and all men of real integrity and true honor—those who are seeking the truth for the truth's sake—will duly appreciate the character of this pretext for attempting to shelter himself under it.

His parade of witnesses on this point, as the question now stands, was as unnecessary as his "array" when presented, is most unfortunate for him and them, if his account of their "conspiracy" with him and Mr. Davis, "to circumvent me," and "stop my tongue," is true. The testimony of accomplices is not usually considered as evidence of much weight either in courts or by the public.

Nor shall he be permitted to escape by drawing me and the public away from the real issues, to a discussion, and consideration of the entirely foreign question of my having promised the Georgia delegation in January, 1864, to write to Gov. Brown, not to convene the Legislature, as he was expected to do On this I will now barely repeat what I have before said in substance: that his witnesses, in support of his position upon it, may have confounded in their memory a promise on my part to write to Gov. Brown not to convene the Legislature, with one to write to him, if it should become necessary, upon the subject of separate State settlement with the Federal authorities.

This was the main point in the case. No one could rationally object to the meeting of the Legislature, except from apprehensions on this point. I was in favor of the meeting of the Legislature, and could not have made such a promise. I was also utterly opposed to what was said to be apprehended on this point from Gov. Brown. I did not believe anything need be apprehended from him upon it, but have no doubt I promised to write to him on it if it became necessary. With a few remarks upon other points, I shall bring this article to a close.

A leading object with Mr. Hill in his second letter, and indeed in all that he has written of the "Hampton Roads commission and conference," has been to make the impression upon the public mind, that this commission gotten up under the Blair proposition (which he styles a "peace commission"), was the same as that proposed by me, and submitted to the Georgia delegation. He labors to create the impression that the latter was merged in the former. Now no two things could be more distinctly different, both in character and objects.

My proposition was for a Congressional commission to go publicly with the programme of the Resolutions submitted to the Georgia delegation and which were published in my last, with the view of thus responding to the sentiments of the State sovereignty party at the North; and in this way effecting future elections at the North, while we, by abandoning untenable positions, might be able to keep our flag afloat, until the centralists should be driven from power in the Federal Congress. I had no idea that these Congressional commissioners would be received, or treated with, by Mr. Lincoln. My object was that, by such a movement on our side, to bring a party into power at Washington, which would treat upon correct principles.

Mr. Blair's proposition was for nothing public, or to be made public; but for a secret Military Convention to maintain the Monroe doctrine. It had no direct reference whatever to Peace on any terms. Mr. Blair thought as Mr. Davis reported to me, that it would lead ultimately to the restoration of the Union without the subjugation of the Southern States. This was one of the points to be considered in acceding to it. My views upon that point, as given to Mr. Davis, are fully set forth in my history of the Conference, vol. 2, page 592, "The War Between the States."

My proposition for a Congressional Commission, with its programme of action, was as different from Mr. Blair's secret Military Convention as day is from night, or rather as light is from darkness.

But it now seems from Mr. Hill's unwritten history of the "Commission"—not the conference itself—that Mr. Davis used the Blair proposition for no other purpose but to defeat both; and that Mr. Hill was in conspiracy with him in this object, in order "to stop" my "tongue!"

What Mr. Hill says in his second letter about the "rumor" that Mr. Davis had trammeled the Commissioners by "instructions to make the recognition of our independence an ultimatum," and my not having said anything in correction of that "rumor," shows that he has not very carefully read those books of mine, which his "Historical Address" represented as having given "aid" to the enemy, in "falsifying our history." In vol. 2, page 617 of "The War Between the States," I expressly stated that all such rumors or reports, as I styled them, were [illegible] notice that [illegible] instructions [illegible] any terms of peace [illegible] commissioners were [illegible] own discretion [illegible] to obtain [illegible] if they could [illegible] State propositions for a Military Convention.

Mr. Hill's remarks about my allusion to the old controversy between him and me, and which he says "both of us agreed as gentlemen in 1861, never to refer to again" deserves some notice from me. The whole is most strikingly in harmony with his usual utterances. It is entirely characteristic of the author. I shall apply no other epithet to it than that it is perfectly Ben Hillian. If this be another new word in our vernacular I think it will be very well understood by the people of Georgia. The object of all words and all language is to present to the minds of others, a clear perception of the thoughts or ideas of whoever speaks or writes. Dictionaries are but the complications of such words as are found best to answer this purpose. The facts in relation to this matter are these:

In Montgomery, in 1861, after my election to the Vice Presidency, a mutual friend proposed to me such an agreement as Mr. Hill states. My reply to him was, that my opinion of Mr. Hill's character was unchanged. I could agree to no terms for a settlement of the controversy referred to with him; but that I cherished no resentment or personal ill will towards him, and if he desired to consult or confer with me upon any public questions I would receive him courteously and hold interviews with him upon such matters as if nothing had ever passed between us. This I authorized the mutual friend to say to him, and this I suppose he did, for Mr. Hill soon after called upon me accordingly, and I received and treated him accordingly. His first visit was in company with others. We afterwards very frequently conferred together upon public matters, without any word having ever passed between us in reference to the old controversy.

To the public I will further say, that one reason why I specially referred to it was the fact, that I had seen, a few days before, a reference to this old controversy, in an Atlanta paper, which gives a very incorrect version of its origin, progress and termination. This version was so Ben-Hillian that I could but suppose that it was received either directly or indirectly from him. I deemed it due to myself, therefore, that a correct version of it should go upon the record. His flaunting of the "black flag" furnished a very appropriate occasion for my thus putting it upon record.

Mr. Hill, in his last letter, says in substance, that his "Historical Address" causes me to tremble for my own fame! Hence the character of my criticisms upon it! This shows how little he knows of me. I tremble at nothing but the fear of doing wrong, or coming short in the discharge of duty, either by commission or omission. I never had any aspirations for any earthly "fame," which is not based upon duty discharged, in righting wrong advancing justice, and in doing all in one's power for the general amelioration of mankind. I have never had any ambition to be considered "great" farther than by my acts, I should prove myself to be good.

Mr. Hill's letter, in compliance as far as I can with his request, I shall send by a safe hand, with this manuscript, to Mr. Randall, of the Augusta Constitutionalist, that he may compare the copy with the original, even as to "commas," and make his own statement to the public as to its correctness. If this is not satisfactory to Mr. Hill, he may come to my house himself. (I will treat him civilly and courteously, if he chooses to do so), or he may send any person he pleases, to examine the original, and compare it with the printed copy. The original letter itself I do not intend to let pass out of my control; especially as he has by his remarks made insinuations against the correctness of that portion of it, heretofore published.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

ROCHEFORT.

He Thinks the French Republicans are Bound to Succeed.

OMAHA, May 28.—Henri Rochefort arrived here this afternoon from San Francisco, and left two hours later for New York. No reception was given him by the Communists. The Omaha Evening Post special gives a report of an interesting interview with Rochefort. He stated he left New Caledonia the 20th of March, having been there three months. He gives a fearful picture of life of prisoners confined there, particularly those sentenced for crime. The condition of political prisoners was more tolerable as they were not obliged to labor, and those having money could purchase such comforts as were obtainable. Rochefort and several companions were permitted a small house, which added much to their comfort Of his escape and that of his companions, he would only say that they engaged an English bark of 400 tons to sail around the coast, and that they swam off to a vessel, being in the water from 8 P. M, till after midnight before picked up in a nearly exhausted condition. In regard to political matters in France, Rochefort expressed the opinion that the prospect for the Republicans is very bright; that MacMahon cannot sustain himself three months, and that it is more than probable that Thiers will be again at the head of the government within that time. Thiers, he thinks, although shabbily treated, deserves great credit credit for his unswerving fidelity to the Republic, and he (Rochefort) will do all he can to sustain him, but he thinks Gambetta the best man for the Republic.

MEMPHIS.

Condition of the Growing Cotton—Plantation Labor and Work Stock.

MEMPHIS, May 28.—The Committee on Information and Statistics, of the Cotton Exchange, report to-day the receipt of 149 letters, representing 94 counties in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, and two in Missouri, which aggregate as follows: The deficiency in the acreage of cotton planted, as compared with 1873, is 8 1-10 per cent., and as compared with 1872, 3 10. It is estimated that there is yet to be planted, after the 20th instant, 1 7-10 per cent. The season's planting labor force has increased numerically 7-10 per cent. during the past year, and during the past two years 1 7-10. In comparison with the past two years, the labor shows an improvement in industry of one per cent., but nothing in thriftiness. There is an increase numerically in the working stock of but 6 1-10 per cent. The condition of work stock, as reported, is 5 1-10 per cent. poor. Planting operations are reported averaging 15½ days later than for the past two years. Of the cotton crop planted there is reported as upon the 20th inst. 55 per cent. of which is reported one-half bad, one-fourth fair and one-fourth good conditioned. The excessive dry weather since planting has prevented a good stand from coming up, and generally it has been too dry to cultivate in the uplands without injury to the stand.

CEREALS.

The condition of the corn crop is bad. Wheat and oats have suffered from the drouth. There is a growing disposition to increase the crops of cereals, including millet, rye and hay. Since the 20th instant there have been but very light and partial showers. General complaint exists of want of rain.

A DESPERATE VENDETTA — THE FOURTH BROTHER KILLED.

A terrible shooting affray occurred to day at Grider's Landing, just below Cat Island, while the steamer Phil Allen was lying there, between Henry Burgett and another planter named Griders, who had married the widow of Burgett's brother. After exchanging some eight or ten shots with guns, Burgett, after having been shot five times already, was shot through the body in the region of the heart and died soon afterwards. He was the fourth brother who has been killed in combats with neighbors. His body was brought here for interment.

To the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party.

MACON, May 18, 1874.

Desiring, above all things, unity of action by the Democrats of Georgia in our approaching elections, and knowing the great importance of harmony in our ranks, I have determined, with a view to these desirable ends, to call together the Executive Committee of the party on the first Wednesday in July, in Atlanta, for consultation. Until then it is desired that no action, looking to nomination of candidates, will be taken by the party. Gentlemen of the Committee, the interest of the people demand your attention.

THOMAS HARDEMAN, JR.,
Ch'mn Dem. Ex. Com.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A STUDENT SHOT BY A YOUNG LADY.

Special to The Atlanta Constitution.

ATHENS, May 30, 1874.

I am sorry to report a most unfortunate occurrence. Marion Oates, of Augusta, Ga., a student in the University, was accidentally shot by a young lady this afternoon. His wound is considered mortal.

Another Gold Vein Discovered

[Special Telegram to The Constitution.]

GAINESVILLE, GA., May 30.

Another rich gold vein discovered near Dahlonega, Georgia, on "Pigeon Roost Branch." The ore is rich and in immense quantities.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON.

HIS ATTENTION CALLED TO DIRECT TRADE.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister here, held a long interview this morning with Colonel Raiford, of Georgia, upon the subject of land locked navigation between the Mississippi River and harbors of the Southern Atlantic. The proposition is regarded by Sir Edward as of the highest importance to the people of Western Europe, and especially so to England, and he will, while on an early anticipated visit to his home, show to the commercial representative men what may be expected in the way of lower priced bread from the completion of the great work.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Transportation Committee report back West's bill for Ead's jetties, without committing themselves in its favor.

The conference committee on the finance bill held a long session to-day, but adjourned until Monday, without coming to a conclusion on any point. They, however, discussed the situation, including the President's position, several of them intimating that it would be well to avoid, if possible, the passage of any bill which would be vetoed. One of the members of the committee expressed the opinion that it did not seem probable that any finance bill would pass this session.

THE TURF.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—3,000 persons witnessed the race this P. M. between Pacer Copper Bottom and Goldsmith Maid at Point Breeze Park for a purse of $3,500 to best 3 in 5 in harness. Betting was large in favor of the Maid. The track was rather heavy, and the time made was not as good as expected. The Maid won in three straight heats. Time, 2:25¼, 2:24¼, 2:25¼. Another contest for $300; 3 in 5 to harness, between S. G. Hunter, R. M. Laddy, Norway and B G. Daniel, and Tompkins, which was terminated by Moonlight, resulted in favor of Hunter, in 2:45, 2:42½, 2:41½. Owing to the delays in getting the races off bad heat was trotted by Moonlight.

MARINE.

SAVANNAH, May 30.—Cleared—W. N. Smith, Ayres.

Sailed—American, San Salvador, C. W. Lord, J. B. Marshal, Addie Jordan.

CHARLESTON, May 30.—Arrived—Steamer Charleston.

Sailed—Steamer Georgia, Bark Falcon.

THE STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The stage drivers' strike has practically failed, as the different companies have succeeded in engaging new drivers, the old men, however, still preserve their firm attitude.

EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—A convocation of senior Bishops will be called soon to supply the vacancy caused by Bishop Cummins' apostacy.

DECORATION.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Reports here and reports from the North show a feeble decoration of graves.

WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—For New England States partly cloudy or clear, and easterly to southerly winds will prevail, with cool weather near the coast and no decided change in the barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake region clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, a slight rise of temperature, stationery to rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States rising cloudiness, with light variable winds or calms, and falling or stationery barometer in the Western gulf.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley continued warm and partly cloudy weather, with variable winds and statiary to rising barometer.

For the upper lake region and the north west partly cloudy weather with local rains northwest to southwest winds, lower temperature, and stationary to rising barometer.

The lower Mississippi river will fall slowly during Sunday.

REMEMBER THE GRANGE MEETINGS.

But let us not forget the grange. The old saw that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," should be borne in mind. Don't say to yourself when Saturday afternoon comes for grange meeting: Well, I am so behind with my work; I am tired, and there will be enough without me; I will not go this time. If all should happen to come to this conclusion, what would be the result? Why, of course your grange would forfeit its charter, be broken up, and you would lose all the benefits of membership in good standing. But suppose all do not follow your example, but enough go every time to keep the grange alive and in good working order; keep themselves posted up in what is going on in the order in all parts of the State and whole country, by hearing the important circulars read that are constantly finding their way to the secretary, many of which require immediate action on some subject or other—see what you lose! And what does the grange lose for want of your sound advice? A mistake is made, an error committed that leads to unhappy results, that might have been prevented had you been there. But now you ought not to complain. The good brothers and sisters that were there thought they were doing for the best, and are therefore no more to blame for doing what was wrong—but they may have thought right—than you for staying away. And that is not all, nor the worst; we are such creatures of habit, that if we stay away once, the tendency is, that we are apt to do it again and again, until we lose all interest in the cause, and thus commence a process of disintegration in our order that may lead to ruinous consequences. Let us remember that continued vigilance is just as much the price of success in Grange duties as anywhere else. It has not been a trifling matter, my friends, to get up this organization. It has been attended with much thought, labor, energy, perseverance, expense, fear, hope, faith, charity, and now it must be saved to bless us and the world by fidelity.—T. R. ALLEN, Master Missouri State Grange, in Rural World.

Crops in Arkansas.

Planters just across the Mississippi west of Memphis, says the Appeal, say that the last flood deposited over the cotton fields the richest, thickest layer of alluvium ever before brought down from the western mountains. It is a quarter of an inch in thickness, and full of lime. Crops stimulated by such forces of fecundity grow and mature with extraordinary rapidity, and only vigorous energy in repressing weeds and grass is required, through the first few weeks of struggle, to assure the production with a favorable season, of an extraordinary cotton crop.

The National Grange at Washington, recently made arrangements for forwarding one hundred barrels of flour and ten thousand pounds of bacon to the suffering members of the order in Louisiana and Arkansas.

HO! FOR THE GREAT WEST.

Grand Summer Excursion

VIA

Nashville, St. Louis and Kansas City, through Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa, to Omaha City, and the Famous "Valley of the Platte," in Nebraska.

Responding to a desire expressed by a large number of citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country, to visit the State of Nebraska the coming summer, I have secured on the several railways, low excursion tickets, the excursion party to leave this city on

THE EVENING OF THE 19TH OF JUNE.

The route will be an interesting one. From Atlanta via the Western and Atlantic road to Chattanooga; thence by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway to St. Louis, crossing the Mississippi river at Columbus, Kentucky. From St. Louis we go by the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern road, crossing the great Missouri river bridge at St. Charles, and traversing a fine grain growing and grazing section of Missouri. At Kansas City, the Western terminus of this road, we take the Kansas City and Council Bluffs road, passing through St. Joseph, Missouri, and up the Missouri River Valley in Iowa. The terminus of this road, Council Bluffs, is just opposite the Missouri river from Omaha, which latter place we reach by crossing one of the grandest railroad bridges on the continent.

At Omaha I propose for the party to rest for a day. Excellent hotel accommodations here will make our stay pleasant, while we visit the smelting works, where gold and silver may be seen pouring in molten streams direct from the crucibles, and the immense machine and car shops of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, besides other places of interest.

From Omaha we will visit, by special train, the most interesting object of the excursion, the beautiful lands of the Platte Valley. To one who has never seen a western prairie country, the landscape along our ride now will be novel and grand.

The country is the most beautiful that I ever looked upon. As far as the eye can reach on either side, an ocean-like expanse of billowy green is interspersed with islands of golden harvests and dark, glittering corn; while herds of sleek cattle browse upon the boundless pastures. The lands everywhere are dark colored, and rich beyond description. The admiring tourist here appreciates a couplet of Pabodie:

"Rich prairies, decked with flowers of gold,
Like sunlight oceans roll afar."

A VISIT TO THE RED MAN.

The excursionists may stop at any place on the road they desire. At Columbus, a beautiful little city in the heart of the valley, ninety-two miles from Omaha, conveyances will be furnished by the citizens to take the party out to the Pawnee Indian Reservation, where we will see native Indian villages, and visit the government schools for instructing the Indian children, which are taught by several Southern young ladies. The Pawnees are a small tribe, perfectly peaceable and supported by the government. This ride of twenty-two miles across the country is through a magnificent farming section.

The excursion tickets take us to Grand Island, a city one hundred and fifty-four miles from Omaha, from which place the party can return at pleasure. The return tickets will be good on any train for thirty days. A day in St. Louis will be one of the pleasant incidents of the return.

The entire distance traveled, going and returning, will be nearly three thousand miles. The time from Atlanta to Omaha is about fifty-seven hours. Pullman palace sleeping cars will run through, without change, from Atlanta to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to Omaha. Excellent eating houses are all along the entire route, but the convenient "lunch basket" affords less expensive board on the route. With this provision the incidental expenses of the trip will be light.

The cost of a ticket for the round trip (from Atlanta to Grand Island, Nebraska, and return) will be sixty dollars, and good for thirty days. Sleeping car fare will be extra. The cost of berth to Omaha will be about six dollars. Two occupying a berth will reduce this expense one-half to each.

Quite a large number of citizens of Atlanta, and merchants, farmers and professional men in other sections of the State are booked for the excursion.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Several of the party contemplate extending their trip to Salt Lake City—914 miles further. I will furnish excursion tickets from Grand Island and return—1,828 miles—for one hundred dollars, to those who may wish to visit Salt Lake. The time from Grand Island to Salt Lake is 48 hours.

COST OF THE EXCURSION.

The trip from Atlanta to Grand Island, Nebraska, and return including tickets, sleeping car and hotel fare can be made for inside of one hundred dollars.

Parties desiring to join the excursion, who have not already corresponded with me, are requested to do so at once, and those making applications should state whether they wish to take sleeping car. I would like to be notified before the 10th of June by all wishing tickets. I will endeavor to procure excursion tickets to Atlanta, to connect with tickets from here, for parties that may be made up in other cities. Prominent members of the legal and medical professions, and merchants of Atlanta and several other cities are of the party.

Address applications for tickets or further information to SAM'L A. ECHOLS,
Atlanta, Ga.

Farm and Grange.

A plowing bee at the farm of a lady granger near Yuba city, California, brought out seventeen gang-plows, and sixty acres of land were turned over.

There are two million beehives in the United States. Every hive yields on an average a little over twenty-two pounds of honey. The average price at which honey is sold is twenty-five cents a pound; so that, after paying their own board, the bees present us with a revenue of $8,800,000. To reckon it another way, they make a clear gift of over a pound of pure honey to every man, woman and child in the United States. Over twenty-three and one-third million pounds of wax are made and given to us by these industrious workers. The keeping of bees is one of the most profitable investments that our people can make of their money. The profits arising from the sale of surplus honey averages from fifty to two hundred per cent. on the capital invested.

IMPROVING DAIRY COWS.

It is far from profitable to keep retrograding stock, and dairy stock cannot stand still; it must be improved or go back. Neither can we afford to permit any further retrogression, as it would be more profitable to put our stock out of existence forthwith. When it is clearly understood it will be seen how absolutely necessary it is that our dairy stock should be improved. The improvement needs to be begun by getting rid, as soon as possible, of the worst of it, from which we suffer such a loss as can only be appreciated when we consider how low an average is made by including our very best.

All such poor, profitless cows should be dried off, and fed for the butcher, and their places supplied by the most promising heifers. A stop, too, must be put to the practice of selling good heifer calves for veal, for here is the chief road we have traveled in reaching our present stage. Further, improved bulls must be introduced, either by co-operating farmers or by the efforts of agricultural societies, and their produce are fully improved. Nothing but the purest blooded bulls should be introduced. In this and other ways that will readily suggest themselves, can comparatively inexpensive improvements be begun and continued. A taste for improved stock has been created in the general mass of agricultural communities, by the efforts of wealthy breeders, but the idea is prevalent among farmers that it is useless to attempt to compete with them in raising improved stock, and that men of ordinary means can never hope to possess such animals; but it may be done by co-operation and combining small capitals of individuals for their joint benefit. If such efforts are made, an improvement begun in this respect a few years only need elapse before our dairy products will increase annually in value to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars, and increase $10 per annum in the product of each cow, which would now amount to $1,000,000. There are now over 180,000 cows in the State of Vermont, yielding an income of $5,[illegible]—Correspondence Western Farmer.

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

The Daily and Weekly Constitution [illegible] of the "news." mar11-ly

To be Read by the Ladies, Only.

The latest styles of Ladies' Underwear are now open. Ladies are invited to examine. No trouble to show goods at 45 Marietta street.

Mothers, remember that all the latest styles of Children's Suits can be found at the Ladies' Underwear Establishment, opposite the Post-Office. may5-dtf

PEASE'S PALACE
DINING ROOMS,
Alabama Street, Atlanta Georgia,
HAVE PLEASED THE PEOPLE
SINCE 1865.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor, strictly reserved for their accommodation, gives universal satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers, Dinner to order, Wedding Parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's Soda Water, is now connected with me in the Fish, Oyster and Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:
Select, per quart........65 cents
Medium, per quart........50 cents
Ordinary, per quart........40 cents

Address O. L. PEASE, Atlanta, Ga.
jan11—dtf

ATLANTA:

Sunday Morning, May 31, 1874.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Go now to dry goods—John Keeley.
New stock of silks, grenadines, etc—Louis de Saulles & Co.
Six room dwelling on Forsyth street for rent—John F. Morris.
Private boarding—Misses DuPre.
Ladies' dress goods—Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
$10 reward for a cow—Wm. A. Ramsay.
State and county tax—A. G. Grier, tax collector.
See notice of Republican convention—Jno. L. Conley, chairman.
Remington sewing machine—See advertisement.
Gainesville Hotel—Thomas Little, proprietor.
Dissolution notice—H. P. & J. W. Almand.
A great medicine—Dr. Pemberton's extract of stillingia.
Oconee white sulphur spring—McAmey & Hawkins.
Memorial association—See meeting.
Gift enterprise—L. D. Sines.
Clothing—Low prices, etc.—Isaac H. Haas, "O. K." Clothing Store.

THE EASTMAN ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE is the only Actual Business College in the South. For Specimen of Penmanship and College Journal with full information, Address, DETWILER & MAGEE. may16-dtf

B. C.—Seward & Wood's baby carriages.

We were present yesterday at a pleasant Camp meeting on Decatur street.

Old and second-hand pianos taken in exchange for new ones, at the music store of Guilford, Wood & Co.

Ice cream freezers, wholesale and retail, at Steward & Wood's, Whitehall street.

Blatchley's celebrated horizontal Ice Cream Freezer at Steward & Wood's, Whitehall street.

EXCURSION TO CHATTANOOGA.—Quite a number of 15th amendments excurted to Chattanooga yesterday.

Choice buffalo beef at McMillan & Snows, for 15 cents a pound.
Buffalo tongues at 25 cents.

DECORATION OF FEDERAL GRAVES.—Yesterday was a national holiday. Several car loads of people went up to Marietta yesterday to decorate the graves of the Federal dead buried there.

FUN, WIT AND HUMOR.—Remember that M. E. Thornton's humorous lecture takes place next Thursday night. Secure reserved seats in time.

The accommodation train from Toccoa City to Atlanta will arrive here to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and leave at 3 P. M.

PERSONAL.—Benjamin Camp, Sr., one of Campbell county's most influential and worthy citizens, was in the city yesterday.
Col. Ed. Long, of Griffin, is in the city.

It is said a law suit is pending that grew out of the serious accident to the individual who fell over one of the mammoth potatoes in front of Stokes' store on Whitehall street.

ON 'CHANGE.—At the meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday, John Stephens presiding, it was determined to appoint, on Monday, at the meeting, delegates to the Cotton Convention, which meets in Atlanta, June 10th.

ABSENT FROM THE CITY.—Yesterday Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland left the city for Detroit to attend the meeting of the American Medical Association. Dr. W. will visit New York and Washington City on his return. He will be absent two weeks.

THE FEVER TREE.—We saw yesterday at the Express office a picture of the Eucalyptus Globulus or Fever tree, growing in San Francisco, California. The seed was sown in 1862, and the tree is now 66 feet high and five feet one inch in circumference and we learn sell in California at $40 per pound.

The farmers were much pleased with the success of the late Turn-fest. It is pronounced to be the best ever held. Our visitors were delighted. Great credit is due to Carl J. Weinmeister and Dr. Rauschenberg for their labors to make the Fest a success. They are whole-souled men, and never do things by halves.

OCONEE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—From the advertisement of T. B. McAmey and C. A. Hawkins, to be found in another column, it will be seen in the above delightful and health-restoring spring has been opened for the season. Situated in Hall county, near Gainesville and the Air-Line Railroad. This pleasant place requires no newspaper commendation.

To parties wishing first-class board, we would refer them to the Misses DuPre, who occupy the commodious dwelling of Capt. Boyd, at the junction of Peachtree, Broad and Luckie streets. Being near the center of the city, day boarders especially will find it convenient, and lodgers the comforts of elegant and cool rooms, and fine water, and all will be delighted with the accommodations.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—The ladies of the Memorial Association appeal to the citizens of Atlanta to help them make their last payment on the Confederate monument of $450, which they propose to raise by a moonlight excursion to Stone Mountain on Wednesday, June 3d.
The tickets at 50 cents will enable all to aid us, and at the same time contribute much pleasure and recreation to themselves.

DeKalb has the champion smart man. He is a railroad official weighing 287. He left home Sunday morning and went four miles into the country and waked up the country folks, who, having Norman blood in their veins, are early risers, and got a good square breakfast of six perch, eight catfish, and a plate full of horny-heads or mountain sardines.—Atlanta Constitution.
Judge Hopkins should take that "champion man" in. It's a clear violation of two sections of the Code, which prohibit the running of freight trains and boating on Sabbath days.—Exchange.

An Honor to Humanity.

Yesterday morning, we noted the destruction by fire of the residence of J. W. Kirkpatrick, at Decatur, on Thursday night. Our statement that the sympathy of the entire community was with him in this dispensation of Providence was fully corroborated before sundown Friday night. An incident occurred illustrating the Christian spirit which pervades the neighborhood—that spirit which finds expression in charity and deeds of love. Before night, the people of Decatur had procured another house, gathered the furniture saved from the wreck, and furnished the house throughout with furniture and the kitchen and larder, and in addition, raised a subscription of $300 in cash.
It gives us real pleasure to second such an incident as such facts are indexes of the presence of a living, vitalized Christianity, and a noble humanity in the community.

[illegible] The number [illegible] contains [illegible] of the two [illegible] and Prudence Palfrey. The poetry of the number is by W. D. Howells, C. P. Cranch, Ajalmar Hjorth Boyesen and Hiram Rich. Boyeson sings of the "Ravens of Odin," but the best lines are those of [illegible] "Morgan Stanwood, the Patriot of 1776." Mr. De Forest contributes an amusing paper on the cats of our own town; Mr. Layard writes from personal experience for the benefit of those under the bondage of morphine, and Mr Lathrop talks about the growth of the novel. The editorial departments are well filled and thoroughly excellent.

Scribner's for June opens with another of Edward King's profusely illustrated papers about the South. In this number Charleston is pictured both by pen and pencil. Mr. King promises to describe portions of Georgia in his next paper. Mr. Stedman concludes his study of Tennyson, and Mr. James furnishes "Adina." "An Elephant Hunt in Siam" and Julius Verne's "Mysterious Island" are very interesting articles. B. F. Taylor, [illegible], and three or four more clever people, furnish the poetry. The whole number is fully up to the Scribner standard.

Lippincott's, for June, opens with two illustrated articles; one relating to Heidelberg, and the other to the Schuylkill Valley. Besides the two cereals, this number contains the conclusion of "Deshler and Deshler," by Sarah Winter Kellogg. "Bodhoe" is the singular title of a decidedly interesting short story. A choice selection of poetry and entertaining papers fill up the balance of the number.

The June Eclectic completes volume nineteen. The present number contains a portrait of Dr. Howard Crosby, the famous preacher. The literary matter of this valuable magazine is the cream of English magazine literature. We have in the June number an article on the Antiquity of Man; The Transmission of Sound by Prof. Tyndall; The Affection of Animals for Man, from the Spectator; The Philology of Slang, by E. B. Tylor; A Chapter about Pets, and a half dozen more articles from the latest English reviews and magazines. The editorial departments are particularly full and varied.

The frontispiece of the Rural Carolinian for June is entitled "Drying Fruit in the Open Air." It is a clever representation of the rude process that our forefathers sanctioned. The different departments of this excellent Southern agricultural magazine contain articles on nearly every subject that is of practical interest to the Southern farmer. The articles have the merit of brevity, and the terseness that practical men invariably like. We unhesitatingly commend the Rural Carolinian to every man engaged in the cultivation of Southern soil. Its literary and scientific departments are comprehensive and interesting.

The May number of Blackwood's opens with a continuation of "Valentine and his Brother," a story that increases in interest faster than it increases in length. The article on "Hercules" will interest classical readers. Lord Lytton's "Dates and Dates" is a clever off-hand plea for fable, and the last article of the number exhaustively discusses the English income tax.

We have just received the British Quarterly Review for April. In the article, "The Prospects of Persia," we have an account of the country which Baron Reuter proposes to put in communication with the rest of the world. Another article gives the history of the Electro Telegraph, and the last article is a fine tribute to the memory of David Livingstone.

We are also indebted to the Leonard Scott Publishing Company for the April number of the Westminster Review. "Our Ocean Steamers" is confined to a history of steam navigation between New York and Liverpool. The subject of "Medical Charity" is again discussed, the abuses of the present English system are pointed out, and remedies suggested. The Review closes with able notices of contemporary literature.

Commercial Notes.

A gentleman of Columbus has bought a grass farm of 2,000 acres in Florida, and is going to raise geese. He has ordered about 1,500 head from Kentucky.

25,000 bushels of corn was shipped in a schooner the other day from Chicago for Cork, Ireland, via the Canadian canals.

Arrangements have just been made to send a large proportion of the Maryland and Delaware peach crop to Pittsburg and as much further West as they can be marketed.

The failure of numerous sugar factories in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia has led to a considerable diminution in the demand for beetroot in those countries, and the farmers are consequently taking to the cultivation of wheat instead of beetroot. The land which is thus to be brought under cultivation is some hundreds of thousands of acres in extent, so that the increase in the production of wheat in the above provinces will be sufficiently great to cause a reduction in its price.

The St. Louis and New Orleans people are still endeavoring to accomplish direct communication with Liverpool and to establish a line of steamers to Brazil. Representatives of the firms of Orthvein & Meramon, of St. Louis, and Glover & Odenseh, of New Orleans, are endeavoring to make arrangements to ship Minnesota wheat direct to Liverpool by way of the Mississippi and the Gulf. It is stated that wheat can be shipped from St. Paul to Europe for 25 cents per bushel, including insurance, etc, while the present rate to New York is 45 cents. It is intended to use the barge system as far as New Orleans. It is also stated that Mr. T. A. DeWolf, of New Orleans, has gone to England, and hopes on arrival there to be able to telegraph that a steamer for the Brazil trade may be advertised at once.

The Colombo Coffee Market reports no business, and the ideas of buyers and sellers still keep widely asunder. Offers of 18s per bushel have been made for next year's crops, but without eliciting any response. For small lots on the spot 22s per bushel is asked. It is at present too early to speak with certainty of the coming crop, but several of the recent blossoms have been lost, or damaged by the absence of rains, and it seems a general opinion that the total out-turn cannot exceed 1,000,000 cwts; several well known and experienced planters speak of only 850,000 cwts. Of the present crop, only 437,736 cwts. have been shipped to date, against 603,645 cwts. to same period last year; and as the season advances a still more serious deficiency will be shown. Native Coffee—Only small quantities of Oeah growth coming in, and prices are quite nominal.

Meals Every Day.

Beef, chicken, game and ham slice,
Vegetables, all fresh and nice;
Pies, too, which when thou eatest,
You'll say, these are the best and sweetest.
Such a dinner you can get any day at noon,
From 12 to 3 at Murphy's saloon,
Through Mann, order meals nice and good,
From "round the corner" near Guilford & Wood's

SOMETHING NEW.

Married in the Road Before a Gin House.

The Carrollton Times contains the following announcement of a novel marriage in that county:
"Married on the 14th inst., at Mr. H. W. Nichols', in the road in front of the gin house, by J. M. Hamrick, N. P., Mr. John T. Nichols and Julia E Jackson, all of this county.
"That do settle it."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Y. M. C. A.
Prayer meeting at Young Men's Christian Association Hall, No. 52, Whitehall street, every Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock.
Strangers cordially invited to be present.

UNITARIAN.
Rev. W. H. Grigsby will preach to-day at 11 a m, and Rev. S. L. Roripaugh at 7.45 p.m., in Odd Fellow's Hall, Marietta street, opposite Cannon House.

LUTHERAN.
At the Lutheran Church, junction of Whitehall and Forsyth streets, there will be service at 11 o'clock a.m., in the German language, by Rev. Th. Koeberle.
At 4 o'clock p.m. there will be service in the English language, by Rev. S. Seneca Rahn.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.
Services morning and evening by the pastor, A. T. Spalding. Baptisms at night.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. M. B. Hardin, pastor of the Baptist Church at LaGrange, Ga., will (D. V.) occupy the pulpit at the First Baptist Church this day, at 10½ a.m. and 8 p m. The public are most cordially invited to be present.

OPEN AIR SERVICES.—Rev. Dr. Spalding will preach at the open air meeting this evening, at 5 o'clock.

GOOD TEMPLARS' HALL.—Rev Z. M. Magee, Pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Dalton, Ga., will preach in the Good Templar's Hall in this city at 10½ o'clock, Sunday morning, 7th day of June

SARATOGA TRUNKS.—175 Saratoga and gent's traveling trunks have just been received at the New York Store, which will be sold at factory prices during this week.
STEINHEIMER BRO'S,
43 Whitehall street.
may30 3t.

LAMAR JONES.—This young lawyer, of Cuthbert, Ga., formerly a partner of the late Col. Harper, is in the practice, and will exert himself to please his clients. Consult his card in another column.

A LADY DIES SUDDENLY.

The Cause of Death Unknown.

Yesterday morning at twenty minutes after seven o'clock Mrs. Sallie Karwisch wife of Henry Karwisch, the baker on Decatur street, died very suddenly. Coroner Kile impanelled a jury who, after holding an inquest, returned a verdict that Mrs. Karwisch came to her death from some cause unknown to them.

It appears that Mrs. K. got up early yesterday morning, but returned back to bed, telling the nurse to let her sleep an hour or so. About twenty minutes after seven o'clock, the nurse and the cook, who were in the dining room, heard her groaning and summoned Mr. Karwisch. He speedily came and found her dying. She lived but a second or so after he got in.

It is supposed that Mrs. K. died from heart disease, having had light attacks previously. She was about twenty-five years of age, and leaves a baby seventeen months old, and one five weeks old.

She will be buried this afternoon at three o'clock from her residence on Decatur street.

Direct Trade.

Proper steps have now been taken for the furtherance of this grand scheme, the success of which will save millions of dollars to the South, not only by saving profits and commissions on export, but also in bringing us in closer relation to the manufactories, thus saving about twenty per cent. which now remains as profit in the hands of middle men. If the above applies to nations or sections, it also applies to individuals. We should all procure our supplies from first hands, if possible. The men of Atlanta and surrounding country are particularly fortunate in the ability to buy their clothing from the manufacturer at the O. K. Clothing Store, 32 Whitehall street, whose stock is all manufactured by the O. K. Bazaar, Philadelphia, of which it is a branch. Clothing sold at manufacturers' prices, saving the consumer not less than twenty per cent.

A HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE.

A Surgical Operation Nolens Volens.

Madame Choral Blanc, an old French lady, says the Milledgeville Every Saturday, who, for some years, has been living in this city, was to-day (Tuesday) about two o'clock P. M, set upon by a number of men, under the direction of two prominent physicians of the place, thrown to the earth and securely bound. After having accomplished this without interference from police or others, the two Doctors proceeded to cut from above the old lady's eye a terrible tumor, she all the time resisting with all her might, and with earnest protests against the outrage. She evidently suffered much pain, and her groans would quiver in the hearts and through the nerves of all those present. The Doctors after having accomplished their object turned the old lady loose. They say the tumor would probably have killed her had it remained, and as the old lady is really worse than an idiot, they thought it best to accomplish by force what they could not do with her consent.

SARATOGA TRUNKS.—175 Saratoga trunks at factory prices at the
NEW YORK STORE,
43 Whitehall street.
may31 3t.

STATION HOUSE REPORT.—The arrests for yesterday foot up seventeen. A few for retailing whisky without license. The rest were for drunkenness. No State cases.

Read the advertisement of Louis deSaulles & Co. This house is one of the favorite resorts of the ladies. Their goods are of the very best character and latest styles. Call on them.

The Baptist Orphan's Home.

The above Home will give a festival at their place on Peachtree street, on the 6th June.

The orphans of the Methodist Home at Decatur, will be invited.

Contributions may be sent to Mrs. John H. James, on Peachtree street, June the 5th, who will forward the same.

CROWLEY'S NEEDLES.—A fearful stock of these excellent Needles just received at H. D. Brice & Co.'s Novelty Depot, No. 11 Whitehall street. Also, a huge assortment of all kinds of Machine Needles, etc., at lowest prices. Prices by mail free. The Goodrich Hemmers (4 sizes) and Binder mailed for $1. may31—d3sun

Eiseman & Bro. are doing a brisk clothing business. Tuesday morning's CONSTITUTION will tell you more about it.

THE PORTER MATTER.—Yesterday morning a card was published by Mr. J. F. Porter taking exceptions to a report of his conviction published in THE CONSTITUTION. It is certainly a strange proceeding for a man in jail for such an offense as his, of which he was convicted upon the clearest evidence, to dispute the correctness of a report of his case taken from the papers themselves. The inuendoes in his article are unworthy of notice. It is the purpose of this journal to expose just such men as Mr. Porter, and hold up their fate as a warning to evil doers. This course is simply a duty to society.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS!—We are opening a new line of dress goods Monday, June June 1st, which we are selling at less prices than have been offered at any time during the season.
NEW YORK STORE,
43 Whitehall street.
may31-3t.

The Justice's Court.

Policemen William S. Jones, W. A. Bonnell, and M. M. White, were arraigned before Justices Sasseen and Butt yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging them with conspiracy. The warrant was sued out by Mrs. Mary A. Parker. She swore that they falsely charged her with the crime of arson. The case occupied most of yesterday, and pending the introduction of evidence for the State the further hearing was postponed until Monday. Mr. Wimpey represented the State, and Mr. Stephens the defense.

Rich, at his new store, is quite easy with customers. Some of his chromos are very handsome, and others will drive away a case of blues. The "Rabbit Chase" has caused no little merriment. Call on him, look at his goods, and take a peep at his chromos.

THE CORY EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—The jury in the case of The State vs. Phillip D. Cory, charged with embezzlement, yesterday made a mis-trial. In the morning Mr. T. D. Frierson, one of the number was taken sick. At one o'clock a messenger was dispatched to Judge Hopkins, stating this fact, and that they could not agree. His Honor came to the Court-room and ordered their discharge. Mr. Abbott, the counsel for the defense, deserves credit for his management of the case.

MURDER UPON THE HIGHWAY.

A Man Shot from His Horse and Instantly Killed, near Macon, Ga.

A Woman Supposed to be Connected with the Matter.

On Friday afternoon, as we learn from the Macon Telegraph, an assassination occurred near McCall's Mills, three miles from Macon, Georgia. Mr. W. D. Mitchell was shot from his horse and killed instantly by some one hidden in a thicket. He was riding along homeward, accompanied by Mr. David Wall. The testimony revealed the following chain of circumstances:

It seems that there had been an old difficulty between the deceased and Dr. John Bull, who formerly resided in Twiggs county. It was understood that Dr. Bull, or one of his sons, had made threats against the life of Mitchell, and the latter had left the county on that account, and gone to Virginia. Toward the latter part of last year he was advised to return home, and did so. Dr. Bull and his family had in the meantime removed to Macon.

Mr. Mitchell had not been to Macon in seven months until yesterday, when he came at the instance of Mr. Wall, in order to fix up some papers for the latter. About nine o'clock yesterday morning he was standing in front of I. J. Traywick & Co.'s store, when he saw Dr. Bull approaching. He went at once to the rear of the store, remarking to Mr. Wall at the time, that Dr. Bull was coming, and he wanted no difficulty with him. Dr. Bull came to the door of the store and looked in, and then went to Mitchell's mule and looked at it closely; then went across the street toward the City Bank; and disappeared. His movements created the impression in the mind of Mitchell that he meant trouble. * * *

Dr. Bull, after he left Traywick's store shortly after ten o'clock, and his son, George M. Bull, both on horseback, were seen to cross the city bridge and pass through the brick culvert under the Central Railroad, as if going toward Anderson's brick-yard. At eleven o'clock they were near the scene of the subsequent tragedy and inquiring of a colored boy if he had seen such a man as Mitchell—describing his appearance—pass that way.

Mr. Mitchell, after returning from Cross Keys with Mr. Wall, fixed up the business that brought him back, and about one o'clock he and Mr. Wall left on their way home, stopping at Cross Keys long enough to get his gun. At about half past two o'clock he was shot as above stated.

The coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by gunshot wounds, inflicted, it is supposed, by Dr. John Bull or his son George M. Bull.

The deceased was about thirty years of age and was married and had two or three children. He was a farmer, and his neighbors say he was a first-rate one. He was known to a good many merchants of Macon, and respected by them.

We know very little about Dr. Bull, further than that he was formerly a citizen of Twiggs, and, it is said, had a large and lucrative practice there.

The Macon Star says that the name of a young, beautiful and confiding woman is connected with it by rumor.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.—When the members of the Governor's Guards assembled at their armory last evening to drill, they were most delightfully surprised by Lieutenant C. Boyd, with a fine supper. The boys however, attached it without hesitation, and several hours were spent in social intercourse. The treat of Lieutenant Boyd was keenly enjoyed, and it will be long before any who participated will forget his kindness. It was intended to vary the amusements of the evening by presenting a tin horn 7 feet long to Lieutenant C. A. Collier, for his excellent shooting at the recent pic-nic, but the Lieutenant was kept away by sickness.

The evening was thoroughly enjoyable, and could not have been improved.

Union Grange, Hickory county, Missouri, has resolved to buy no more coffee so long as such high prices prevail; and that its best interests demand that it shall purchase coffee at lower rates or cease to use it.

A Minnesota Grange has adopted a novel and praiseworthy method of educating its members and keeping them posted on current events, and adds fifty cents from the Grange treasury to every dollar subscribed for newspapers designated by the Grange.

What a foe the farmers have to contend against in the potato bug is shown by the experience of a man in Joliet, Ill. He placed some in bottle eight months ago. They have been exposed to the extreme of of winter and summer, have had nothing to eat, and are still living.

CURIOSITIES OF GRAFTING.

There are many curious facts about vegetable life. We can, for example, graft the apricot on the plum, and the peach on the apricot, and the almond on the peach, and thus we may produce a tree with plum roots and almond leaves. The wood, however, of the stem will consist of four distinct varieties, though formed of one continuous layer. Below the almond wood and bark we shall have perfect peach wood and bark, then perfect apricot wood and bark, and at the bottom perfect plum wood and bark. In this curious instance we see the intimate correspondence between the bark and the leaf, for if we should remove the almond branches we might cause the several sorts of wood to develop buds and leafy twigs each of its own kind. Each section of the compound stem has its seat of life in the cambium layer and the cambium of each reproduces cells of its own species out of a common nutrient fluid.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of our readers to the advertisement of Horace Waters & Son, headed, "Waters' Concerto Parlor Organs," and for a description of them we can't do better than to copy the following:

NEW FEATURE IN ORGANS—WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS.—The great merit of the concerto stop is, that it approximates nearer than any other to the human voice. If we avert the attention from the instrument while this delicate addition is being operated, the impression is instantaneous that it is to the human voice under exquisite culture that we listen. Of course the origin of this improvement, and the exact manner in which its advantages have been made so prominent in this organ, are known to the patentee alone; but we doubt if the inventor can make it plain *why* the direct result has occurred. The effect of the concerto attachment is simply softening and vocalizing. It seems to catch a note that might have been shrill or reedy, and at once soothe into something as sweet and musical as a human whisper. The writer was informed by Mr. Waters that on account of the popularity of the new stop, the instruments were bought up almost as rapidly as it was possible to manufacture them. *Brooklyn Union.* may27—d&w4w

ICE CREAM AT THOMPSON'S.
On and after this date, Families, Wedding, and Picnic parties supplied at short notice.
April 12, 1874—d3tawtf

S. B. SPENCER'S Law office, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. Prompt attention given to all law matters.
mar29—dtf

Financial and Commercial

Atlanta Cotton Statement.
From May 28th to May 30th.
Cotton closed quiet at 16¼ cents.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

By wagons	[illegible] bales
By Air-Line Railroad	11 "
By West Point Railroad	[illegible] "
By Georgia Railroad	[illegible] "
By Central Railroad	[illegible] "
Total	99
Receipts previous	54,800
Total	54,899

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments past week	81 "
Shipments previous	53,738 "
Total	53,819 "
Stock on hand	1,170 "

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 30, 5:30 P. M.—Cotton—sales of uplands (nothing below good ordinary) deliverable in July and August, 8 7-16; do. nothing below middlings deliverable in July and August, 8 5-8.

LONDON, May 30.—Tallow 43s.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Arrived out—Abyssinian, City of New York, Elmira.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The markets generally suspended for decoration.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The market for cotton (spot) has been exceedingly dull throughout the entire week, and up to the close yesterday values show a shrinking of one half since last Friday. The demand has been unimportant, buyers seemingly manifesting very slight disposition to operate. Spinners are well supplied through purchases made during the early part of the month, and exporters have not operated, as there has been little or no call for supplies for the other side for forward delivery. There has been an unsettled and irregular market early in the month showing a decline. The total sales aggregated 125,143 bales, of which 121,750 bales were for future delivery, and 3,393 bales on spot, which included 858 bales for export, 1,332 for spinning and 1,243 for speculation.

TO THE DEPOSITORS
OF THE
DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

We are authorized by the Committee to sell the Watches and Jewelry contained in the effects of the DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, and to receive in payment therefor proven claims against the Bank. Claims not already proven should be proved AT ONCE, before the Register, and filed with us.
MILTON A. CANDLER,
WILLIAM S. THOMSON,
Trustees D. S. B.
my30 1w

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
TO
STONE MOUNTAIN.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

MOONLIGHT, MOONLIGHT, MOONLIGHT, MOONLIGHT, MOONLIGHT. Wednesday. Trains leave Depot 5.30 p. m.
MUSIC. DANCING. ICE CREAM. FLOWERS. FIRE WORKS. June 3d, 1874. FARE 50c. Round Trip.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
Dr. J. M. Johnson,
Col E F Hoge, Capt Harry Jackson,
Col Geo T Fry, Capt John Fitten,
Lieut R J Lowry, Capt J H Morgan.
The above named gentlemen have consented to be present and to act as a Board of Managers in behalf of the ladies of the Association. may29—dtd

The Great Southern
PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE
VIA
ATLANTA and AUGUSTA
TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta
TO
Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York,
BY
Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as low by Augusta
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS.
ON
ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA.
BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find Splendid Line of Steamships From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24-dtf

W. B. HUDSON, of Louisville, Ky. J. W. HIGHTOWER of Griffin.

HUDSON & HIGHTOWER,
Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.
EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.
Good Shed Lots for Drovers.
All kinds of Vehicles to hire at reasonable prices.
Near the Passenger Depot,
Griffin, Georgia.
june15-dtf

RICHMOND HOUSE
NEAR THE DEPOT,
Gainsville, - - Georgia.

THE above is a commodious brick building, containing 35 nice new, well ventilated bed rooms, and its Proprietor's long experience in the hotel business will enable him to give perfect satisfaction to the traveling public.
G. TRAMMELL, Agent, Propriet
feb1-dtf

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES —Northern District of Georgia, in Bankrup cy, in the matter of Elijah Glass, bankrupt—No. 646.
All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing, at his office, in Newnan, Georgia, on the 3d day of July, 1874, at 10 o'clock, A. M., why the said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.
The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
may28-dlaw2w A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

To Printers.

WE WILL SELL A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR country printing office at very low figures. A good lot for a job office, also, included.

Notice to All Concerned.

THE FIRM OF PHILLIPS & DOBBETT have by mutual consent dissolved.
Chapel Hill, Ga., May 29, 1874. may30-1t

THE TIMES DEMAND LOW PRICES!

FULLY AWARE OF THIS NECESSITY, WE CHRONICLE TO-DAY
THE GREATEST DECLINE IN PRICES
EVER KNOWN!

$38 00	BLACK DRESS SUITS, reduced to	$30 00
30 00	" " "	25 00
25 00	" " "	20 00
23 00	" " "	18 00
30 00	FINE FRENCH DIAGNOL SUITS, reduced to	25 00
26 00	" " " Coats and Vests,	21 00
23 00	" " "	19 00
20 00	" " "	16 00
26 00	BUSINESS SUITS " "	22 00
24 00	" " "	20 00
20 00	" " "	17 00
19 00	" " "	15 00
14 00	" " "	11 00
11 00	LIGHT COLORED FRENCH CASSIMERE PANTS, reduced to	8 50
8 00	" " "	6 50
6 50	" " "	5 00
6 00	" " "	4 50

Fine French Drap De Etat Suits : : : : : : : : : $19 00

Light Colored Fine Cassimere Vests, worth........$4 00 for $3 25

O. K. CLOTHING STORE,
CLOTHING STORE,
32 Whitehall Street,
Whitehall Street.
may31—dtf ISAAC H. HAAS.

GOOD NEWS!!!

John Keely asks an inspection of the following lot of goods just opened:
50 pieces cassimers, light jeans, etc., for men's and boys' wear, 100 pieces black grenadine and fancy dress goods, 800 yards of the cheapest Victoria lawns ever offered in Atlanta, 700 dozen choice hosiery, 300 pieces beautiful calicoes. 150 lace sacques, 200 lace points, 300 pieces sash and other ribbons, 700 of the handsomest leather belts manufactured, a choice line of fans, 500 new parasols and sun shades, 15 pieces bleached table linens, 50 dozen linen towels, besides handkerchiefs, reuchings, neck ties, veils, fichus, etc. All of the above goods (except calicoes) are from recent forced sales in New York, and the purchaser of dry goods will save fully 50 per cent. by calling at once at
JOHN KEELY'S
corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.
may31—1t

LOUIS DeSAULLES & CO.,
have added largely to their stock of striped summer silks, and have now on their counters a line of those goods that cannot be excelled either in quantity, quality or price.
may 31—1t

LOUIS DeSAULLES & CO.,
have just received an entire new stock of black iron grenadines, and can now sell a good article at 50 cents a yard, former price of which was 75 cents.
may 31—1t

FOR the coolest place go to the WEST END MINERAL SPRING PARK. Take West End Street Railroad; For FIVE CENTS you get a pleasant ride of TWO AND A QUARTER MILES, and land right at the Park. Always on hand the best of ICE CREAM, SODA WATER, and other refreshments. may10-dtf sun

IF your Grocer don't have Dooley's Yeast Powder ask him to get a supply for yourself and friends. Dooley & Brother, Proprietors, 69 New Street, New York.
may26—d1w&w1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Every Merchant in the South will see his interests can be served by securing an Agency for the "Perfect" Remington Sewing Machine. Everybody wants to see it, and to see is to buy. Address, for Terms,
REMINGTON S. M. CO.,
Atlanta, Georgia.
may31—dlt

Gainesville Hotel,
GAINESVILLE, - GEORGIA.

THIS well known house has recently been fitted up and newly furnished and is now ready for the reception of travelers and invalids in search of health or pleasure. Every thing will be done to give satisfaction.

Hacks Meets all Trains
TO CONVEY PASSENGERS
FREE OF CHARGE.
A GOOD
LIVERY STABLE
connected with the Hotel, where all kinds of vehicles are kept for the accommodation of guests.
THOMAS LITTLE, Proprietor.
may31—d3mreg

Dissolution Notice.

THE firm of H. P. & J. W. Almand has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. Almand will continue the business, and settle all the liabilities of the late firm.
H. P. ALMAND
J. W. ALMAND.
Conyers, Ga., May 29, 1874. may31-d1w

A Great Medicine!

ONE BOTTLE of DR. PEMBERTON'S EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA (or Queen's Delight) will make the blood PURE, the skin CLEAR, the eyes BRIGHT, the complexion SMOOTH and TRANSPARENT, and removes all sores, pimples, blotches, boils, carbuncles, tetters, &c., from the system.
The DYING BODY is supplied with the Vigor of Life by the use of a few bottles of this Wonder of Modern Science.
A lady who lingered in ill health for many years, and who was perfectly restored by the use of three bottles of Stillingia, declares that Dr. Pemberton's Extract of Queen's Delight is worth.

"Five Dollars a Drop."

It cures with certainty, all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system Five, Ten or Twenty Years!
It is the only positive cure for Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Chronic Diseases of the Stomach and Liver.
It is an impossibility to take this Great Blood Purifier and Invigorator of the system and remain unwell. Its health-restoring effects as [illegible] operation of Nature's laws.
If you desire pure blood, health, beauty, buoyant spirits and long life, use this perfect renovator and invigorator of the Constitution. A trial [illegible] will prove it. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND SUBSTITUTES. [illegible] Extract of Queen's Delight [illegible]
DR. J. S. PEMBERTON [illegible]
Sold by all Druggists. [illegible]
may31—

WANTS.

FOR RENT.—A SIX-ROOM DWELLING House for Rent, on Forsyth street. Apply to JOHN F. MORRIS, at his store, Peters street.
may31—d3t

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Private Boarding House.
MISSES DuPRE, Boyd House, Junc. Peachtree, Broad and Luckie streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

WE having during the past week been making large additions to our extensive stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Muslins, Llama Lace Points and Sacques, Fans, Parasols, Belts, and now have in store as attractive a stock of

General Assorted Dry Goods

as were ever on exhibition in Atlanta. Call and examine them. Our prices are as low as the lowest.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
may31—d sun&tues

Oconee White Sulphur Spring.

THIS POPULAR SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. The hotel and cabins have been refitted and refurnished, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to our guests.
may31—dtf McAMEY & HAWKINS.

The Memorial Association

WILL MEET AT MRS. OVERBY'S MONDAY Afternoon, five o'clock.
MRS. J. M. JOHNSON,
may31—d1t President.

$10 00 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM RESIDENCE, 291 Collins street, a fine large WHITE COW, with small black spots all over her; crop on the right ear and swallow-fork in the left.
Above reward will be paid to the one who delivers said Cow at my residence.
may31—d1t WM. A. RAMSAY.

State and County Tax!

LET every man and woman, white or colored, owning property of any species whatever; and every man, white or colored, between the ages of 21 and 60, whether he own property or not, come to the City Hall immediately and return his State and County Tax. The law requires me to double tax every one who fails to make a return. The books will soon be closed. A. G. GRIER,
may31—d3t Tax Receiver Fulton county.

FULTON COUNTY

Republican Convention

BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in me by a Resolution of the Executive Republican Committee of this county, I hereby call a Convention of the Republicans of Fulton county, on SATURDAY, JUNE 6th prox, at the City Hall, in the city of Atlanta, at twelve o'clock meridian, to select Delegates to the Congressional Convention to meet in Griffin on the 18th proximo, and to transact such other business as may legally come before it.

Said Convention to be composed of Four Delegates from each ward in the city of Atlanta, and Two Delegates from the town of West End and each Militia District outside of the city of Atlanta.

The Committee suggest the selection of these delegates at Ward and District Meetings to be be held on Monday, June 1st, at such hour as may be most convenient to the Republicans of the several Wards and Districts. JOHN L. CONLEY, Chairman.
Atlanta, Ga., May 30, 1874. may31—d1t

GIFT ENTERPRISE
THE ONLY RELIABLE GIFT DISTRIBUTION IN THE COUNTRY.
$100,000
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
44TH SEMI-ANNUAL
Gift Enterprise!
TO BE DRAWN Saturday, July 4th, 1874
One Grand Capital Prize $10,000 in Gold
One Prize $5,000 in Silver!
5 Prizes $1,000 }
5 Prizes $500 } GREENBACKS.
10 Prizes $100 }
Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
2 Buggies and Horses, &c., worth $600 each.
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, in [illegible] worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, etc., etc.
Number of Gifts 25,000! Tickets limited to 50,000.
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets [illegible]
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to MAIN OFFICE. L. D. SINE, Box 86, 101 W. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.
may31[illegible]

POND'S EXTRACT
CURES
Rheumatism, Scalds, Lameness,
Neuralgia, Burns, Soreness,
Sore Throat, Boils, Wounds,
Hoarseness, Ulcers, Bruises,
Headache, Piles, Sprains,
Toothache, Colic, Old Sores,
All Hemorrhages,
Diarrhoea
etc.
POND'S EXTRACT
mar —deo -w m

State of Georgia, Floyd County

James Boorman Johnson & John A. Stewart, Trustees, et al. vs. The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company et al. Bill, etc., on Chancery side of the Superior Court of said county of Floyd, Rome Circuit of Georgia.

Decree of Foreclosure of Mortgage, etc., made January Term, 1874.

BY virtue of said decree of foreclosure and the Superior Court on the Chancery side of said Court, as well as by virtue of the several supplemental Decrees and Orders of the Hon. John W. H. Underwood, Judge of said Rome Circuit, Chancellor presiding, the undersigned Commissioners named therein and duly appointed with full power to carry out said Decrees, do hereby give notice that they will sell at public sale, before the Court House door, in the city of Rome, county of Floyd, State of Georgia, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 P. M., on the 7th day, being the first Tuesday of July next, the following property, to-wit:

That entire portion of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad belonging to defendant in said cause, lying and being in the State of Georgia, commencing at a point where said railroad crosses the line between the States of Alabama and Georgia in the county of Polk, Georgia, and running thence through said county of Polk to Rome, in the county of Floyd, thence through said county of Floyd and county of Gordon to Dalton, in the county of Whitfield, Georgia, together with all the rights, members and appurtenances, franchises turnouts, sidelings, road bed, right of way, depot buildings, bridges, trestles, stations, depot grounds, and other property, in anywise to said railroad appertaining or belonging, or held by said defendant. As well as all other property, real and personal, of said defendant, the said Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, of which [illegible] kind, now in the possession and control of [illegible] Walker and John Tucker, Receivers, which is or may be in the hands and possession of said receivers in the State of Georgia, consisting of all of that part of the rolling stock of said Railroad, engines, cars of all kinds, box, flat, baggage, caboose, hand, passenger and other cars, and all tools, scales, loose iron, and all other personal property of whatever kind, which may be on the line of road at depots or elsewhere, in Georgia, belonging to said Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company.

Terms of Sale—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the purchase money, or such portion thereof as shall be required by the undersigned Commissioners, shall be paid in cash at such time after the day of sale, not exceeding thirty days thereafter, as shall be appointed and directed on the day of sale by the said Commissioners. The balance of the purchase money shall at such time as shall be appointed by the Commissioners be paid in cash or by a credit of the amount of such balance placed on the judgment of foreclosure, in said cause, on the first mortgage [illegible] the bonds secured thereby of the said Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, as directed by said decree. The whole of said property in the aggregate [illegible] be sold for not less than five hundred thousand dollars. But the said Commissioners reserve the right to have any sale made for a less sum than five hundred thousand dollars affirmed, provided the Chancellor of said Court may deem the same right and proper and shall approve the same.

Upon full compliance with the terms of sale, titles to the property will be made to the purchaser by the Commissioners. Should the purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms of sale, he or they shall forfeit any sum paid over or secured, and the said Commissioners upon such failure resort the right immediately, or upon such notice as they may deem proper, to re-sell said property, both real and personal, of said Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company upon such terms as they shall agree on.
BENJAMIN C. WYLY,
DANIEL S. PRINTUP,
Commissioners.
Rome, Georgia, May 1st, 1874.

The foregoing advertisement is made under supervision and approval of the Chancellor, and the same is hereby ordered to be placed on the minutes of the Court as part of the proceedings in said cause and the order of this Court.

Done at Chambers at Rome, said county of Floyd, Georgia, May 1, 1874.
J. W. H. UNDERWOOD,
J. S. C. R. C. and Chancellor.

☞ The above sale will take place, notwithstanding the postponement of the sale in Alabama.
may12deodtiljuly7

DR. J. H. LOGAN'S
SELECT SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES
On Whitehall Street No. 153,

IS fast acquiring its limited number of 30 pupils, and is one of the best institutions of the kind in Georgia. Tuition per month, payable per month in advance. $4 25, $5 25 and $6 25.
feb23—dtf

RAILROADS.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.
Leaves Atlanta........[illegible]
Arrives at Chattanooga........[illegible]
NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.
Leaves Atlanta........[illegible]
Arrives at Chatanooga........[illegible]
Leaves Chattanooga........[illegible]
Arrives at Atlanta........12 [illegible] A M
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.
Arrives at Atlanta........[illegible]
KINGSTON ACCOMODATION TRAIN.
Leaves Atlanta........[illegible]
Arrive at Kingston........[illegible]
Leaves Kingston........[illegible]
Arrives at Atlanta........[illegible]

Air-Line Railroad.
DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN.
Leave Atlanta........[illegible]
Arrive at Charlotte........[illegible]
Leave Charlotte........[illegible]
Arrive at Atlanta........[illegible]
ACCOMODATION TRAIN.
Leave Atlanta........[illegible]
Arrive at Charlotte........[illegible]
Leave Charlotte........[illegible]
Arrive at Atlanta........[illegible]
TOCCOA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
Leave Atlanta........[illegible]
Arrives at Toccoa........[illegible]
Leave Toccoa........[illegible]
Arrives at Atlanta........[illegible]

Georgia Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.
Leaves Augusta........[illegible]
Leaves Atlanta........[illegible]
Arrives at Atlanta........[illegible]
Arrives at Augusta........[illegible]
NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.
Leaves Augusta........[illegible]
Leaves Atlanta........[illegible]
Arrives at Atlanta........[illegible]
Arrives at Augusta........[illegible]
Accommodation Train.
Leaves Atlanta........[illegible]
Leaves Stone Mountain........[illegible]
Arrives at Atlanta........[illegible]
Arrives Stone Mountain........[illegible]

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.
Leaves Atlanta........[illegible]
Leaves West Point........[illegible]
Arrives at Atlanta........[illegible]
Arrives at West Point........[illegible]

Macon and Western Railroad.
DAILY ACCOMMODATION [illegible]
Leaves Atlanta........[illegible]
Arrives at Macon........[illegible]
Leaves Macon........[illegible]
Arrives at Atlanta........[illegible]
MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN.
Leave Atlanta........[illegible]
Arrive at Macon........[illegible]
Leave Macon........[illegible]
Arrive at Atlanta........[illegible]

... no ... disagree- ... produces ... brown, ... does not contain a particle of injurious ... Sold by all ... Factory, ... Street, New York.

[MO]NTVALE SPRINGS,

[BLO]UNT COUNTY, EAST TENN.

[THIS] FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, SITUATED in Blount county, East Tennessee, will be [open for] the reception of visitors on the

[1ST] OF MAY, 1874,

... in a style worthy the patronage of a ... public. ... beneficial results attending the use of ... in ... diseases of the

[Live]r, Bowels, Kidneys & Skin,

... cure of Chronic Diseases attest their Medical ...

... accessories for enjoyment and recreation at ... watering places will be found here. Special ... will be given to the comfort and improvement of invalids.

ROUTES, DISTANCES, &c.

... to Montvale necessarily pass over the East ... Virginia and Georgia Railroad, making ... of Knoxville ..., a point: thence via ... and Charleston Railroad to Maryville, six... miles, whence passengers are conveyed in mail ... running in connection with the trains to the ..., nine miles ...

BOARD.

Per day	$ 2 50
Per week	16 00
Per month—May and June	45 00
Per month—July, August and September	50 00

Children under ten years of age, and colored servants, half price.

We have been fortunate this year in gathering a ... ice, so that ... may be fully supplied. Address, for the Pamphlet containing analysis and description of the water, etc.

JOS. L. KING, Proprietor. Montvale Springs, East Tennessee.

may17—deodtf

THE MIDDLE GEORGIA Mineral Association.

PARTIES having Mineral properties to dispose of will apply at the office of the Association, No. 3 Line street, Atlanta, Ga.

A fair specimen of the ore is requisite, which, if it, by analysis, proves to be satisfactory will lead to a ... and minute investigation of the property.

DR. J. S. HAMILTON, of Athens, President.

... A. EISHORN, of New York, Mining Engineer.

may26-d2w

EXCURSION SEASON 1874.

VIA

ATLANTIC COAST

AND

MIDLAND LINES.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS to all prominent Virginia Springs and Western North Carolina Excursion Routes, good until November, 1874, will be on sale at the Company's Ticket Office and Planters' Hotel, on and after June 1st, 1874.

Tickets to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, via BAY LINE, at reduced rates on sale also.

may29—d1w A. POPE, G. P. Agent.

[C]onyers Female College.

THE Conyers Female College, located in the flourishing town of Conyers, 30 miles east of Atlanta on the Georgia Railroad, is now, under the management of a full corps of experienced and successful teachers, in full operation.

The superior advantages of this institution, owned and controlled by a large company of gentlemen who are animated with the sole desire of crushing out ... in female education, and of affording ... facilities for thorough mental culture at ... rates, should be generally known.

Board at $12.50 per month in the best families of the place. Tuition in the College classes $40 per annum. For instruction on the piano $40 per annum. For further particulars address

REV. H. QUIGG, President.

...—d3m

[Ga]inesville and Dahlonega HACK LINE.

LEAVES Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the ... afternoon's passenger train.

Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to PORTER'S SPRINGS or other points, upon reasonable terms.

may31—dtf

SOUTHERN MASONIC FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE spring term of this institution for the year 1874 opens on the 14th inst.

... teachers are experienced, and there will be a full corps in number.

Music and the fine arts—common in the best female schools—receive special attention here. The most approved physical exercises are used daily, while the rules and regulations of college exclude all undue association.

Covington is forty-one miles from Atlanta, on the Georgia Railroad, and is a most healthy and pleasant location.

Tuition for the scholastic year	$ 60 00
Expenses, including board	264 00

For special information send for catalogue.

J. N. BRADSHAW, President.

Covington, Georgia, January 2, 1874. jan11-tf

House and Lot for Sale,

ON RAWSON STREET, OPPOSITE COLONEL Luther J. Glenn's. I want to sell the above property, but would exchange it for IMPROVED COUNTRY PROPERTY near Atlanta.

Apply to JNO. T. HAGAN, 94 Whitehall Street.

may25—dtf

The Peerless Summer Resort. Private Boarding at Stone Mountain.

ROOMS Furnished or Unfurnished, at Reasonable rates. Address MRS. S. E. LYNAM, Stone Mountain.

may..—d1w

For Sale, Cheap.

200,000 YELLOW PINE SHINGLES, made by Sumner, Mullen & Hill, No. 12 Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

150,000 feet Yellow Pine Plank and Scantling.

ALSO,

..,000 feet Kiln-dried Yellow Pine Flooring.

Apply to EDWARD PARSONS, 25 N... ho

may13-d1m

CUMMING AND DULUTH HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good FOUR HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connection with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrive at Duluth at 4 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leave Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming at ... o'clock, to dinner.

Careful drivers. Terms moderate.

SCHEDULE.

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway.

DAILY PASSENGER.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVAL.
	P. M. 6:00	P. M. 12:24
	P. M. 8:45	P. M. 6:08
Railroad Junction	P. M. 8:30	P. M. 8:15

Accommodation Passenger.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVAL.
	A. M. 6:30	A. M. 11:48
	A. M. 7:10	P. M. 7:27
Railroad Junction	A. M. 7:18	P. M. 7:45

For Rent.

... by ... provided ...

McBRIDE & CO.,

Corner Pryor and Line Streets,

Offer the largest and cheapest stock China, Glassware, Silver-plated ware, Fine Table Cutlery, Chandeliers, Toilet Sets, Wares and general Housekeepers articles ever brought to the State.

Go to their Store and you will be convinced.

feb8–sun&wedtf

FOR SALE, Low to the Trade.

200 Bbls. Choice Brown Sugar,
100 Bbls. Prime Brown Sugar,
100 Bbls. Fully Fair Brown Sugar,
100 Bbls. Good Fair Brown Sugar,
25 Hhds. Choice Brown Sugar,
50 Bbls. Choice New Orleans Syrup,
20,000 Pounds Bacon Shoulders,
20,000 Pounds Bulk Shoulders.

G. W. PARROTT & BRO., Corner Pryor and Hunter Streets, and 41 Peachtree Street.

may17—deod1m

Attention Painters!

SEALED bids are invited, and will be received, by the undersigned until 3 o'clock on the evening of the 15th June, 1874, for furnishing the material and painting the fence enclosing the Court House square in the town of Lawrenceville, Gwinnett county, Ga. The fence is 830 feet long, including the gates, and four feet high, including the baseboard 1 foot in width, and has two railings, 2 by 3 inches, the posts are 4 by 5 inches and 8 feet apart. There are 3 gates 4 feet wide and 1 gate 9 feet wide. Gate posts 7 inches square, the palings are 3 by 1 inches, with a space of 2 inches between each, with a cap of 3 inches width. The entire fence is to have inside and outside three good coats of first-class oils and paints, the posts, rails, palings and cap-board to be white, the base-board to be a dark amber color. The gates a Paris green color. The paints and oil to be put on in good workman-like order, and subject to the inspection and approval of the Board of County Commissioners before being settled for. The work to be completed by the 1st of September, 1874.

Each bid must contain a CASH and CREDIT price. If the cash bid is accepted to be paid on completion of the work, and its acceptance by the Board. The credit price to be paid in a county order which will be paid at the latest by the 1st January, 1875. This Board reserving the right to accept either the cash or credit bid and to reject all bids that may be offered.

By order of the Board of Town Commissioners.

F. F. JUHAN, President.

This 25th May, 1874 · may28 dtt

Valuable Mill Property FOR SALE.

Rare Opportunity for Investment

WE offer for sale that very valuable and well known Mill property recently owned by Messrs. Dunn & Brown, one mile from the depot of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, at Ringgold, Ga., in a fine wheat country. The Mill House is two stories high and attic, about fifty feet square, frame building, one set of corn and three sets of wheat runners. Eureka Smutter in basement, lower than head of water, ample bolting chests and elevators, large rolling screens in attic, turbine wheels, wooden dam, new and strong; machinery all new and the very best quality. Head about nine feet, with water sufficient to run machinery day and night. Large frame dwelling, five rooms and basement, large frame smoke house, new frame stable, ten stalls and grain rooms, about one hundred acres of cleared land, mostly fresh and strong, about three hundred acres wood land, macadamized road from mill to depot. Will sell at low figures and easy terms. Now is the time to buy, there was never so fine a prospect for a wheat crop. For full particulars call on the undersigned, or on T. M. McConnell, Attorney at Law, Chattanooga, Tenn.

M. G. DOBBINS, Atlanta, Ga.
I. R. JOBE, Ringgold, Ga.
E. M. DODSON, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

may7—deodtf

HOME AGAIN.

HAVING BOUGHT MY STOCK SINCE THE

RECENT DECLINE,

I OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

CASH BUYERS.

I am now receiving a large stock of

Spring and Summer Goods

Consisting of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

I have a large stock of FANCY DRESS GOODS ON CONSIGNMENT, which I will CLOSE OUT at

50 PER CENT LESS THAN COST.

These Goods consist of SILKS, GRENADINES, JAPANESE POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, LENOS, STRIPED and FIGURED ORGANDIES, MUSLINS, LAWNS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, etc., together with a very large stock of

Dress Trimmings.

NO HUMBUG.

I will sell as I advertise, as I am determined to close out the above stock of goods.

A. S. TALLEY, No. 11 West Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga.

apr26—d2taw3m

Pleasant Summer Resort.

CATOOSA SPRINGS

WILL BE OPENED

June 1st, 1874.

CURE FOR ALL DISEASES! Satisfaction ... $50 per month; children ...

DYSPEPSIA PLAYED OUT!

Knocked Higher than a Kite.

THE

WATER OF LIFE

DOES THE WORK.

OVER A HUNDRED CURED IN ATLANTA ALONE.

We will give their names if called upon. No restrictions placed upon you. Eat, drink and be merry is the word.

One Dollar per Bottle,

Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

J. PURLEY & CO., 11 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

may2.d3m

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. BOHNEFELD,

UNDERTAKER

And Dealer in Metallic Burial Cases CASKETS AND COFFINS.

Of all sizes and descriptions.

Also Agent for TAYLOR'S CORPSE PRESERVER.

Receive orders for carriages at any hour, both day and night. No. 1 DeGive's Opera House, corner Marietta and Forsyth streets. aug2–d1 ...

Dr. Calhoun's Liver Pills.

I AM engaged in the Manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Billious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last thirty-five years, and has taken precedence over all other Family Preparations, by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supersede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 20 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incident to this climate. With but few exceptions, they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say, during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from Druggists, Merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, CHOLERA MORBUS, BILLIOUSNESS and SICK HEADACHE, or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yields readily to this preparation.

For sale by all druggists.

Price 50 cents a Box.

None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. O. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun.

Address N. O. WILLIAMS, Post-office Box 240, Atlanta, Ga.

Manufactory No. 118, corner Washington and Peters streets, Atlanta, Ga. may14—dtf

SOUTHERN BRANCH — OF THE — National Surgical Institute,

Wall street, Opp. Passenger Depot, North Side, ATLANTA........................GEORGIA.

THIS IS AN INCORPORATED INSTITUTION, with ample capital, and a thoroughly organized Surgical and Medical Staff, for the treatment of Congenital and Acquired Deformities of the human body, and diseases or conditions requiring surgical operations, or mechanical appliances for their relief or cure; also, for the treatment of diseases peculiar to females, for paralysis, and other afflictions, as shown in Illustrated Circulars. The Southern Branch is now in successful operation in Atlanta.

The building occupied is of brick, new, large, well ventilated, well furnished, and supplied with machinery, power, gymnastic arrangements, Electrical Instruments, vapor, electric, galvanic and other Baths, vaccuum treatment, movement apparatus, and many other appliances from the original Institute in Indianopolis, Ind. An ample corps of skilled Assistants, and appratus makers, has been brought here, and the whole is under the charge of Surgeons of well known ability and skill. Three hundred patients are already under the treatment of the Southern Branch and the results are highly gratifying and satisfactory. Call and examine the methods of treatment, and the facilities for carrying forward the work.

ADDRESS:

K. H. BOLAND, Sec'y Nat. Surgical Institute, ATLANTA, GA.

may6—d1yr

Georgia National Bank, OF ATLANTA, Capital, : : $100,000,

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE, GOLD AND Silver, makes Collections, and transacts a general Banking business. I. A. LAPHAM, President. E. L. JONES, Cashier. may5—d6mo

Wanted to Rent.

A COTTAGE of five or six rooms in a good neighborhood. Will make a permanent tenant.

Address, P. O. BOX 381.

b5-dtf

THE STONE MOUNTAIN Granite Company,

WILL furnish MAUSOLEUMS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, BASES, COPING AND CURBING FOR LOTS, DOOR and WINDOW LINTELS and SILLS, GATEWAYS, FLAGGING and PAVING STONE, and every description of ROUGH and DRESSED MATERIAL, of the best quality for building purposes, at lower prices than it can be had elsewhere. That intended for fine work or exposed surfaces is selected with a view to durability and excellence of finish. Full details and estimates will be furnished whenever specifications of work required are given.

N. B.—Parties desiring to be furnished with TERRACE STEPS or PLATFORMS, can be supplied, delivered and set, at reasonable rates.

Atlanta office at Meador & Brothers' Tobacco Store, Whitehall street. Address

STONE MOUNTAIN GRANITE CO. JNO. THOMSON, Agent, Stone Mountain, Ga.

apr28—dtf

TO RENT,

A HOUSE, CONVENIENT TO BUSINESS, No. 43 W. Hunter street.

Apply, on the premises, to

ED. D. C. O'KEEFE.

mar28—dtf

ICE! ICE!!

I HAVE removed my Ice House from James' Bank Block to the new Rock Ice House, adjoining National Hotel, fronting Railroad, where a constant supply of pure Ice can always be found, wholesale and retail. Strict attention will be given to orders from country ... Terms Cash.

Greatly reduced prices to parties purchasing by the ton or carload.

Ice tickets can be had. Apply to E. F. EMERY, At Emery's Ice House, Wall Street, fronting Railroad.

may1—d1m

ATLANTA AND Tennessee Market House,

... JAMISON & CO., BUTCHERS, Dealers in ... Eggs, Butter, ... etc., No. 136 Whitehall ... Atlanta, Ga.

... W. L. SNOWDEN & CO.

WM. GRAY

y24—dly

Judson's Marble Works, ATLANTA, GA.,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER

Italian and American Marble,

Monuments, Box Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Iron Railing for Grave Enclosures, Granite, etc.

Office and works, corner of LOYD and ALABAMA STREETS, opposite O. H. Jones & Co's. Sale and Livery Stables.

Orders solicited and promptly filled. Prices reasonable.

Terms cash. Address D. N. JUDSON, Atlanta, Ga.

aug10-ly

For Sale.

FOUR Hydraulic (4) Presses, one (1) Hydraulic Pump, one (1) pair of Rollers, five Heaters, Thirty horse-power Engine and Boiler. (All machinery Callahan make.)

Address JAS. T. BARTON, No. 210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn

may2-d1m

IMPORTED GOODS.

JERRY LYNCH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No 8 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

I HAVE the largest stock of goods in the city, directly Imported from London. Give me a call. Wedding Suits, Business Suits, in fact, any kind of a suit gotten up in style and warranted to fit. The material will be the best the world affords.

apr17-deodtf

1874. New Holland Springs,

ON THE ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR-LINE RAILWAY,

TWO MILES FROM

Gainesville, Hall County, Ga.

THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 10th of May.

A Large and Commodious Hotel and Quite a number of Cottages are being finished up where Families and Single Individuals can be accommodated.

We guarantee to keep our table supplied with the best the country affords.

A BARBECUE DINNER will be served once a week during the Season.

There is on the grounds a Ten-Pin Alley, Billiard Room, Bathing Rooms, etc.

Parties desiring to Fish in the Chattahoochee which runs within two miles of the Springs, or to hunt DEER AND TURKEY that abound in this section, will be furnished with Tents, Wagons, etc., on short notice.

In a word we are determined to make NEW HOLLAND a Pleasant Resort, alike for the invalid and pleasure seeker. The public are invited to give us a trial. Terms reasonable.

ECHOLS & HOLLAND, Proprietors.

may12-deod1m

SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.

may31—dly PELLEGRINI & CASTLEBERRY.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, OF VIRGINIA,

This Celebrated Watering Place Opens 1st of June.

THESE Mineral Waters perhaps stand unrivaled for their very high curative powers in the following diseases, viz:

Scrofula, and all Glandular Swelling and Cutaneous Eruptive Diseases, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, etc. They are especially indicated in the whole class of ailments peculiar to the female constitution.

Send for Circular containing letters from celebrated Medical "Savans," and certificates of the cures effected.

Redwine & Fox, Agents for the Water and Mass, Atlanta, Ga. JAMES A. FRAZIER.

may26-deod2m

A RARE CHANCE FOR A Magnificent Bargain.

FOR the purpose of improving a vacant lot, I will offer for sale for five days only, my

RESIDENCE,

on South side of City Hall Square.

The Dwelling is a two-storied Brick Building of the very best material and workmanship. It contains Eight Rooms, besides pantry, dressing rooms, closets, cook room, servants room, and basement.

This most desirable place is centrally located, convenient to the churches, schools, street cars, etc., and is beyond doubt one of the choicest localities in the city. A purchaser can be accommodated by paying only ONE-THIRD CASH, get possession as soon as he desires, and have ONE and TWO years time to pay the balance. I MEAN BUSINESS.

may24-dtf S. B. SPENCER.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, Thomas county.

AGREEABLE to an order from the honorable Court of ordinary of said county, will be sold before the court house door in Greenesboro, in the county of Greene, on the first Tuesday in July next, the following property, to-wit:

One half interest in what is known as the Oconee Cotton Mills, in said county of Greene, belonging to the estate of Jacob Rokenbeam, late of Thomas county, deceased for the benefit of heirs and creditors. The property herein offered for sale consists of about 300 acres of land, more or less, on the Oconee river embracing a shoal in that river, and constituting one of the best water power localities in the State, with a factory brick building of five stories, over one hundred feet long, and filled with machinery and ... several years in manufacturing cotton, but now idle. There are also about thirty buildings on the place for operatives. This is one of the best opportunities that can be offered in the State for favorable investment in a large water power manufactory.

Terms on the day of sale.

M. G. SMITH, Administrator.

may23—d2awids

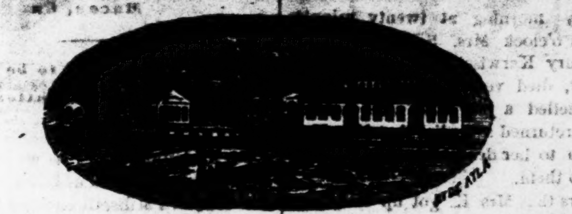
SHINGLES.

THE undersigned are prepared to furnish strictly ... Shingles in large or small quantities at ... notice.

For cheapness durability and beauty of roof, our shingles cannot be surpassed.

Samples sent on application to ...

CHATTANOOGA FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS. WEBSTER & MARKS.



The Largest & Best Appointed Shops South of the Ohio

DAILY CAPACITY OF FOUNDRY, 15 TON. MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONARY AND PORTABLE Engines, Narrow Guage Locomotives, Upright and Horizontal Blowing Engines of the most approved construction, with the entire equipment of Blast Furnaces, Mining Machinery, Cornish Mining Pumps, Mill Machinery for Steam and Water, and Castings for railroads.

Agents for Earl's steam Pumps, Brooks' Cotton Presses.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF

Heavy Castings, Architectural Iron Works, and all Castings for Gas and Water Works.

We would particularly call the attention of capitalists, intending to erect furnaces, as we are prepared to make proposals for entire equipment of same at Eastern rates.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

WHOLESALE HARDWARE.

McNAUGHT & SCRUTCHIN, IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND GUNS,

AND dealers in IRON, STEEL, NAILS, etc., Carriage and Wagon Makers' Wood Work, Saddlery and Harness Hardware. Agents for the sale of Dupont's Rifle and Blasting POWDER.

pr26–dtf 86 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

THE BEST ADVICE

that can be given to persons suffering from dyspepsia, billious complaint, colic, consumption, sick headache, fever and ague, nervous debility, or of any disorder affecting the stomach, the liver or kidneys, is to tone, cleanse, and regulate these important organs by the use of

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

They act very mildly, yet thoroughly restores the functional action of the digestive organs and the intestines and renovates the whole system. They produce neither nausea, griping or weakness and may be taken at any time without change of diet or occupation. Price 25c a box. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye

possesses qualities that no other dye does. Its effect is instantaneous, and so natural that it cannot be detected by the closest observer. It is harmless and easily applied, and is in general use among the fashionable hair dressers in every large city in the United States. Price $1 a box. Sold everywhere.

DR. TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA AND QUEENS DELIGHT.

SCROFULA, ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ERYSIPELAS, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, BOILS, TETTER, AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, PAIN AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE BONES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, STERILITY, LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES, WOMB DISEASES; DROPSY, WHITE SWELLINGS, SYPHILIS, KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINT, MERCURIAL TAINT, AND PILES, all proceed from impure blood.

DR. TUTT's SARSAPARILLA

is the most powerful Blood purifier known to medical science. It enters into the circulation and eradicates every morbific agent; renovates the system; produces a beautiful complexion and causes the body to gain flesh and increase in weight.

KEEP THE BLOOD HEALTHY

and all will be well. To do so, nothing has ever been offered that can compare with this valuable vegetable extract. Price $1 00 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office 48 Cortlandt street, New York.

mar18— febl-deod&wly

EST'D. 1858. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD.

Dooley's Yeast Powder Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

Dooley's Yeast Powder Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

Dooley's Yeast Powder Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

Dooley's Yeast Powder Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

Dooley's Yeast Powder Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

Dooley's Yeast Powder Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

Dooley's Yeast Powder Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

Dooley's Yeast Powder Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for *Dooley's Yeast Powder* and do not be put off with any other kind.

Dooley's Yeast Powder is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The Market is flooded with Cheap, inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short Weight. Dooley's Yeast Powder is warranted full strength and weight. Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER MANUFACTURERS 69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

mar10-d&w3m

STOP, READ, REFLECT AND ACT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

"DR. S. B. COLLINS'" PAINLESS

OPIUM

ANTIDOTE,

Is a perfect and painless cure for

THE HABITUAL USE OF OPIUM, in any of its forms, whether as MORPHINE, LAUDANUM, ELIXER, or GUM OPIUM.

It Positively Produces a Permanent Cure

IT is strange yet true, that as a rule it is the brightest intellects, the best members of society that become addicted to this diseased appetite. A habit which makes them slaves, beclouds their minds, ruins their dispositions, and gives them in their more natural moments a hatred of self, as well as a feeling that everybody despises them—to such an extent that society has no charms. But thanks to the Giver of all good this morbid, terrible habit, and degraded condition, as well as all of the desire and feeling for opiates in any form is soon removed by this remarkable antidote, entirely so, and the weakened body and mind are invigorated, given renewed health until love and hope take the place of despondency and doubt. Though you may not be afflicted with the habit of using MORPHINE, LAUDANUM, or other forms of OPIUM, some friend may be, and you know it not, therefore let me ask you, in the name of suffering humanity to pass this on. By so doing you may reap the reward of those who do good.

All correspondence strictly confidential. For further particulars, and in sending orders from any of the Southern States, address

B. M. WOOLLEY, General Agent for the Southern States, No. 30 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

mar1—1stlin...

M ANILLA HAMMOCKS

By the Bale, or at retail on receipt of $3 00 by mail or express.

G. W. SIMMONS & SON, "OAK HALL," Boston, Mass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

$25 A DAY GUARANTEED using our WELL AUGER & DRILL in good territory. Endorsed by Governors of IOWA, ARKANSAS & DAKOTA. Catalogue free. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

"PSYCHOMANCY or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess free by mail for 25c, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to ladies, Wedding Night Shirt, etc. A queer book. Address T WILLIAM & CO, Publishers, Philadelphia.

For COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, Use WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS, PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. Sold by Druggists.

SEND FOR THE NEW CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST, MAILED FREE. 100-Piece French China Dinner Set FOR $22. FRENCH CHINA AND STONE WARE GIVEN AWAY, almost. Tea, Toilet Sets and everything else same way. Call or send for catalogues. WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, 6th avenue and 13th street, New York.

LIVINGSTONE IS DEAD

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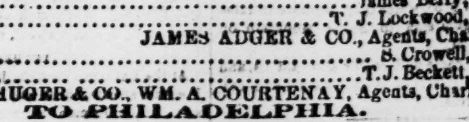

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